FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 JULY 1985

Lebanon

A car-bomb explosion at a crossing point into Israel's security zone killed 13 people, including 2 army of southern Lebanon (ASL) soldiers, and wounded 10 others, Jerusalem radio announced. The vehicle, which was flying the flag of the International Red Cross, exploded near an ASL checkpoint at Tibnit. Citing an interview with the car-driver screened by Lebanese television after his suicide operation, Damascus radio said the "martyr" had praised Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and noted that he was a member of the Ba'th Party in Lebanon.

As for the situation in the capital, Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio that implementation of the security measures for West Beirut provided for in the Damascus agreement would begin early 16 July. Voice of Lebanon radio subsequently reported a noticeable reduction in the number of gunmen on the streets of West Beirut. In the eastern sector, the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces took an "important" step by deciding to merge their military and security forces, the radio noted. A statement on the merger broadcast by the radio after a meeting between the leaders of the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces said that all Phalangist Party military and security departments would henceforth come under the command and regulations of the Lebanese Forces. The statement viewed the merger as an attempt to defuse "rumors" spread by "hostile forces" about "internal fighting," and to solve problems that could be "exploited by certain alien groups working to undermine the steadfastness of the Christian community." The Phalangist Party leader had earlier stressed the need for Christian unity in light of the Progressive Socialist Party leader's anti-Phalangist remarks on 14 July, according to the radio.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq crushed an Iranian offensive in the northern sector 15 July, according to a military spokesman cited by INA. The spokesman said that 940 enemy soldiers were killed and thousands were wounded during the 15-hour battle. However, Iran claimed in an IRNA report that it inflicted "heavy" casualties on Iraqi forces in an attack 30 km deep inside northern Iraq.

In a separate development, Iraq reported in a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio that its warplanes carried out a successful raid against a "large maritime target" near Khark Island, but an "informed Iranian official" cited by IRNA said the claim was "baseless and false."

Afghanistan

A Pakistani paper, *MASHRIQ*, claimed 14 July that DRA President Babrak Karmal has either been injured or assassinated and Soviet tanks are patrolling Kabul. The paper added that a curfew was imposed on the city and all important installations were being heavily guarded by Soviet troops following bloody clashes at the presidential palace. However, Kabul radio reported 15 July that Karmal "recently" accepted credentials from the new Indian envoy to the DRA.

Meanwhile, Kabul radio continued to report successful operations against the mujahidin, contending that security forces in Baghlan and Takhar Provinces "crushed" 99 rebels in recent operations.

Pakistan

All U.S. banks, airline offices, and diplomatic missions in Pakistan have been put under strict security after bomb attacks on the Pan American Airlines office in Karachi and the American Information Center in Lahore over the weekend, according to a police spokesman in Karachi cited by Delhi radio. No group has so far claimed responsibility for the Pan Am blast, the station added.

Sudan

Police dispersed a 15 July demonstration by bank employees under the "pretext" that their action was illegal, SUNA reported. A memorandum from the demonstrators to the prime minister condemned the finance and economic planning minister for following IMF policies, the agency added.

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PLO's Khalid al-Hasan Discusses Murphy Meeting

LD151652 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait 15 Jul (KUNA) — Member of the Fatah movement Central Committee and head of the PNC Foreign Relations Committee, Khalid al-Hasan (Abu al-Sa'id) said that an anticipated meeting between the assistant U.S. secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, Richard Murphy, and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in Amman, will form — if it takes place — a first step for America's recognition of the PLO.

Al-Hasan told KUNA that such a step does not mean a new development in American policy on how to confront the Palestinian-Zionist conflict, "but it is a gain for the PLC with regard to recognition of its representativeness...[ellipsis as received] and the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people would then become the topic of deliberation instead of whether the PLO represents the Palestinian people or not as is the case at present".

He said that whoever thinks that such meetings would end in negotiations is wrong "because the Fes summit resolutions, which committed the PLO and Jordan to an international conference on the region's crisis, requires first Arab solidarity and second international concord." He said that this premise gives added importance to the Soviet-American summit in Geneva on 27 November. Moreover the importance of convening an Arab summit so that it would have a position in advance "that would influence the two superpowers' talks with regard to the Middle East" also emerges.

Abu al-Sa'id has stressed that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was never laid down as a political settlement. Al-Hasan has apologized for not naming the Palestinian side to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. He affirmed at the same time that the delegation will not be "mixed" as one thinks. He described the delegation as "two separate but linked delegations." The Palestinians represent the PLO and the Jordanians represent Jordan within one delegation.

He said that the name of the game with America is public opinion...[ellipsis as received] and the bet is on who will win public opinion. He does not anticipate any vital change in the American position. He described this position as: "Approving broad outlines and then issuing details which contradict such approval." He pointed out that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has a number of priorities which include:

1. Restoration of normal relations with Jordan and the return to it (of Palestinians) because two thirds of the Palestinian people live on both sides of the banks.

2. A joint move based on the Fes summit and PNC resolutions.

3. Restoration of Palestinian vitality on the international scene.

He said that if this movement achieves progress regarding the American political position in line with the PNC and Fes summit resolutions, then the matter will be submitted to the Arabs for the adoption of a decision "because the stance is basically founded on not adopting individual stances."

Abu al-Sa'id explained that the failure of Jordan and the PLO to change the American position "is not considered a failure of the agreement." He said that he does not expect real success in the creation of such a change in the American stance without genuine and earnest Arab solidarity.

'Arafat Interviewed on Relations With Egypt, Syria

NC160618 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA) — In an interview to be published on Tuesday by the Cairo newspaper *AL-AKHBAR*, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat declared that contacts are continuing between Egypt and the PLO. He said that Palestinian officials are always visiting Egypt, and that he was in touch with President Husni Mubarak.

According to 'Arafat, there is renewed talk of holding the Popular Conference for Solidarity with the Palestinian People in Egypt. The conference was scheduled for last year, but was postponed.

'Arafat expects this conference to be held soon, and announced that he will attend. He expressed hope that a meeting of Palestinian leaders will take place in Cairo.

'Arafat launched a strong attack on the Syrian regime, noting that it is part of a great plot against the Palestinain cause. The rebellion inside Fatah was prepared long ago. He pointed out that the last fig leaf covering the Syrian regime fell away during the second massacre in Sabra and Shatila. That action was carried out by the Shi'ite Amal organization with political and military support from Syria.

'Arafat again emphasized that recent events in Lebanon's Palestinian camps proved that no one can disarm the Palestinians, despite all the conditions and sacrifices imposed. He said that his organization is working under difficult conditions. The miracle, he added, is that we have been able to stand fast on our own. 'Arafat expects an Arab summit to be held on 28 July. He noted that it will be preceded by a conference of foreign ministers.

'Arafat Describes Situation of Palestinians

DW160717 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 15 Jul 85 pp 86-87

[Interview with PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat by correspondent Volkhard Windfuhrin Amman — date not given]

[Text] *SPIEGEL*: Yasir 'Arafat, Israel ousted your fighters from southern Lebanon and Beirut. Syria forced you to leave Tripoli in northern Lebanon. Now the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal militia is trying to chase Palestinian units out of Beirut for a second and perhaps last time. Would that not be a fatal blow to the PLO?

'Arafat: The PLO lives. However, the attack against the Palestinian camps in Beirut did not surprise me. I saw this coming even during — and even before — the Israeli siege of West Beirut in the summer of 1982.

SPIEGEL: How could you know this so early?

'Arafat: You first have to understand the background of our differences with the Syrian regime. Syria had concluded an agreement with us on a common strategy; the PLO and Damascus were partners in the Arab rejection front. Then the Syrians surprised us on 10 June 1982 by signing a cease-fire agreement with U.S. negotiator Philip Habib, and eventually we were besieged by Israel in West Beirut.

SPIEGEL: As we know, the PLO then had to withdraw from Beirut.

'Arafat: The aim was to destroy the PLO and its infrastructure. Syria had agreed to this when it signed the cease-fire agreement. After our withdrawal from Beirut, I warned: "The volcano that has erupted in Beirut will not calm down." At that time, many people did not understand me. Today, however, it is clear that the volcano is erupting increasingly strongly.

SPIEGEL: What do you mean?

'Arafat: There is a Syrian-Israeli plot to undertake a large-scale population shift in Lebanon, namely, the resettlement of Maronites, Orthodox Christians, Druses, and Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims.

SPIEGEL: The Lebanese are managing to do this without outside assistance. What the world does not understand is that this time it is Muslim Arabs, and not the Israelis, who caused the new bloodbaths in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah.

'Arafat: The conscience of the world's decent people is upset over the new massacres committed by Arab Sharons .

SPIEGEL: Were you not shocked that Arab brothers treat Arabs in such a cruel way?

'Arafat: Those encircled had no water, no food, no medicine, and the dead had to be buried in the street. Is this imaginable? Can this be true?

SPIEGEL: How do you explain the Shi'ites hatred for the Palestinians?

'Arafat: When the Amal seemed to be willing to find a solution because of its heavy losses, orders came from Syria to continue the fight. The rift between the Palestinians and the Shi'ites was to become as wide as that between the Christian Maronites and the Palestinians.

SPIEGEL: Were Syria's actions necessary to do this?

'Arafat: I remember that in 1969 I concluded a cease-fire agreement with the Maronites. However, the Syrians repeatedly broke the agreement so that the fighting would continue.

SPIEGEL: Do you admit that before the Israeli invasion PLO units in southern Lebanon repeatedly violated Israel's northern border and thus touched off retaliation strikes by the Israeli Army, and that the people in Shi'ite villages had to suffer particularlyy hard as a result?

'Arafat: I ask anyone to show me proof that since 1978, that is, since the UN troops were deployed, we even once disregarded the Lebanese border.

SPIEGEL: Would this not be the time for some self-criticism particularly since some of your fighters have committed all kinds of transgressions against the civilian population of southern Lebanon?

'Arafat: PLO members are also human beings; we are no angels. However, we were dealing with the monsters of various religious confessions.

SPIEGEL: Do you believe that the fighting for the camps will continue?

'Arafat: Our fighters will remain firm.

SPIEGEL: In the long run they will scarcely be able to prevail over such a superior force.

'Arafat: A military defeat is unimaginable.

SPIEGEL: How many fighters are in action in the Beirut camps?

'Arafat: I really cannot disclose that now to you.

SPIEGEL: Can you give us a credible figure of the size of your losses?

'Arafat: So far we have had to mourn the deaths of about 750 Palestinian martyrs. However, the many Lebanese who also been killed in the fighting are, not least of all, victims of the secret treacherous agreement concluded between Syria with Israel.

SPIEGEL: You proceed from the assumption that Syria wants to expel the Palestinians not only from the south, but also from Beirut. Where would they go? To Syria?

'Arafat: Wherever Sharon wants to send us.

SPIEGEL: To the Al-Biqa' Valley in northern Lebanon?

'Arafat: No, out of Lebanon. You only have to read what Sharon has stated in this connection.

SPIEGEL: Sharon wants to relocate the Palestinians in Jordan. Do you believe that Syria would help in this connection?

'Arafat: Hafiz al-Asad, the head of the Syrian regime, has plannednew bloodbaths among the Palestinians. Syria is completely isolated on an Arab level; its intentions are exposed.

SPIEGEL: That may be so now, but it does not change the fact that the PLO's military presence in Lebanon is now probably coming to an end.

'Arafat: The Syrians want to achieve a lot more. They want to expel the entire Palestinian civil population, that is, 500,000 people, from Lebanon. That is the plot; that is the solution the Syrian regime has offered to the United States and Israel to ensure the security of Israel's northern border.

SPIEGEL: The PLO's armed presence is based on the 1969 Cairo agreement with Lebanon. President Amin al-Jumayyil has declared this treaty to be null and void. Do you insist that it to be adhered to?

'Arafat: The agreement has not been abrogated. Still, as early as 1983 in New Delhi, I told President al-Jumayyil that we were prepared to consider Lebanon's new situation. The recent fighting in the camps shows that we need protection, or that we must protect ourselves.

SPIEGEL: How do you foresee future relations between Jordan and the Palestinian territories on the West Bank, and in Gaza that could eventually be returned.

'Arafat: As the Palestinian representatives of the people have decided, it will be a confederation of Arab states made up of Jordan and Palestine.

SPIEGEL: Assuming that your and King Husayn's initiative will work as planned, and that the Americans and even the Israelis would cooperate, could not Syria which so far has objected to a peaceful solution, spoil everything?

'Arafat: This proves the significance of what has been happening in the Palestinian camps. In Tripoli and elsewhere, we are fighting to maintain our independent Palestinian status. We do not want to be anybody's figures on a chess board. Our cause represents much more than what certain Syrian circles call "the Palestinian card," which this or that side can draw as it pleases.

SPIEGEL: Is a solution to the Palestinian problem feasible without Syria?

'Arafat: In 1976 with Arab support into Syria marched into Lebanon to protect the Palestinian revolution and maintain the unity of Lebanon. Has Syria fulfilled this mandate?

In the Yarmuk Palestinian camp in Damascus, some 22 people were killed and more than 80 wounded in recent clashes with Syrian regime guards. The people belonged to various Palestinian groups. The same has happened in the Syrian camps for Palestinians near Aleppo and Daraa. In addition, hundreds have been arrested.

The wonderful thing about the Palestinian people is their ability despite the difficult situation to maintain their right to make their own decisions and to reject tutoring from this or that Arab potentate.

SPIEGEL: Syria sharply condemns the Jordan-Palestinian agreement. If at the forthcoming summit meeting of Arab kings and presidents, this agreement is accepted by the majority, would we then not have to reckon with Syrian military intervention in Jordan?

'Arafat: The Syrians have threatened to do this two or three times. They once even concentrated troops on the border.

SPIEGEL: How would you act in an emergency?

'Arafat: The PLO and Jordan are partners in good and in bad times.

SPIEGEL: Will the Arab summit conference take place despite the strong Syrian resistance?

'Arafat: The summit meeting will take place.

SPIEGEL: What will be on the agenda?

'Arafat: The Palestinian problem, the war of extermination in the Palestinian camps in Beirut...

SPIEGEL: Do you agree in principle that the Palestinian members of a Jordan-Palestinian negotiating delegation may not expressly be PLO members?

'Arafat: Just as Jordan, we maintain that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We are not concerned about names, but about principles.

SPIEGEL: So this question is still open. Therefore, no preparatory talks can take place between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and reprsentatives of the U.S. Government.

'Arafat: That is still too early. It is better to see things as they are than to follow wishful thinking. However, one thing is clear: At any international conferences, the PLO must speak for the Palestinians.

SPIEGEL: Israeli Prime Minister Peres recently submitted a new peace plan....

'Arafat: [Interrupting]...a lame compromise to allow the Israeli coalition government to remain in power. This plan will not produce any progress.

SPIEGEL: Is there enough room on Palestinian territory for a Jewish and a Palestinan state?

'Arafat: UN Resolution 181 of 1947 speaks of two states in Palestine — an Arab and a Jewish states.

SPIEGEL: Why do the Palestinians not form a government in exile as the Algerian Liberation Front, FLN, and the Vietcong once did?

'Arafat: The Palestinian leadership must decide when the time for this has come. We are already recognized by many governments, and we are a full-fledged member of the Arab League. Still, we will not hesitate to establish a government in exile when this appears necessary for us.

SPIEGEL: King Faysal wanted to be able to pray in Jerusalem prior to his death. Do you believe you will have that privilege?

'Arafat: I have prayed several times in occupied Jerusalem, the last time in 1968.

SPIEGEL: Do you think it likely that you will pray some time in a Palestinian Jerusalem freed of Israeli occupation?

'Arafat: I have not the slightest doubt in this respect.

PLO Military Spokesman Claims Rafah Bomb Attack
JN151601 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1533 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] A military spokesman of the Palestinian revolution forces made the following statement today:

On the instructions of the revolution's command, one of our fighting groups attacked the Zionist military administration's building in Rafah, in the occupied Gaza Strip, yesterday with incendiary bombs. The attack heavily damaged the building and injured a number of its Zionist guards.

Despite the siege that the occupation forces imposed on the area following this daring operation and the search-and-arrest campaigns against Palestinian citizens, our fighting group moved out of the area with complete success.

Revolution until victory!

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Secretariat Condemns Kuwaiti Explosions

GF131300 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1056 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Jul (SPA) — The GCC Secretariat has condemned the criminal explosions that occurred in Kuwait recently and asserted that such vile actions will only make Kuwait and its sister GCC states stronger and more solid. Following is the text of a statement issued by the GCC secretariat in this regard:

"The GCC Secretariat has followed with great sorrow and pain the criminal explosions that took place in some popular cafes in the state of Kuwait and which were directed against innocent citizens. The GCC Secretariat strongly condemns such criminal actions and all forms of terrorism and affirms that such vile actions will only make Kuwait and its sister GCC states stronger and more solid.

"The GCC Secretariat also affirms that it is fully anxious, and will make indefatigable efforts, to implement the resolutions of the 15th session of the GCC Ministerial Council that call for the unification and coordination of efforts of the various quarters in the GCC member states to confront and tackle such attempts.

"The GCC Secretariat asks Almighty God to grant mercy and forgiveness to the martyrs and patience and fortitude to their families."

BAHRAIN

Prime Minister Condemns Kuwaiti Explosions

GF130727 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Bahrain's Prime Minister yesterday condemned the bomb blasts in Kuwait on Thursday which killed 11 people and injured 89.

H. E. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah did so in a telephone call to the Kuwait acting premier and minister of foreign affairs, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Jabir al-Sabah.

He said Bahrain was supporting Kuwait against these crimes which were aimed at subverting the security and stability of Kuwait.

Foreign Minister on Explosions

GF121042 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0945 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Jul (WAKH) — The State of Bahrain today condemned the two explosions that occurred in the Al-Sharq and Al-Salimiyah Districts of Kuwait on 11 July. Eleven people were killed and 89 wounded in the explosions.

In a telephone conversation today with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti acting prime minister and foreign minister, Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah expressed Bahrain's strong condemnation of the ugly crime perpetrated against innocent citizens. Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak affirmed Bahrain's readiness to support Kuwait with all its resources.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ on Iran's Aims in Continuing War

GF120908 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0808 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 12 Jul (WAKH) — The Bahraini paper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* says that security reports point to the possibility of an escalation in the Iraq-Iran war as a result of Iran's intransigence and the repeated aggression by Iranian forces against Iraqi territory.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ says that it appears that such attacks are part of an Iranian scheme to destroy the region and preoccupy the Arab nation with the war, thus diverting it from its historic conflict with the Zionist entity. The paper says that the only aim of Tehran's policy is to undermine stability in the entire Arab region — although it is the Zionist enemy alone that stands to benefit from such a policy.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ asserts that it is becoming increasingly clear that Iran's reason for continuing the war is two-pronged: to exhaust Iraq's resources — resources that could have been used to support the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy — and to preoccupy the Iranian people with the war because of the fear that a state of stability will give rise within Iran to questions about the war and about the Iranian regime's domestic and foreign policies.

KUWAIT

Further Reportage on Bombing of Seafront Cafes

Death Toll Revised

LD121913 Kuwait KUNA in English 1732 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, July 12 (KUNA) — The Health Ministry announced Friday that eight people, not eleven were killed in Thursday's blasts at two popular seafront cafes.

Earlier Friday State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid said 11 people were killed in the explosions.

But Health Ministry sources told KUNA that miscalculation in the death toll was the result of multilation of bodies at the sites of the explosions.

Six of the dead were Kuwaitis, an Egyptian, and one Iranian, the source said.

Amir Receives Condolence Messages

LD131140 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] His highness the amir has received cables and telephone calls from his brothers, His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king

of the sisterly Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the sisterly Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, president of the sisterly Republic of Tunisia; and His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the sisterly Syrian Arab Republic. They have expressed to his highness their denunciation and condemnation of the two sinful bomb attacks, which were targeted against innocent people. His highness has thanked them for their sincere feelings and hoped for their long health, praying Almighty God to spare them and their peoples from every evil.

Commentary Views Cafe Explosions

LD121158 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Kuwait was exposed to a sinful incident yesterday in which scores of people were killed and wounded, a treacherous and hateful act -- explosions at two popular cafes. The hateful killers directed their black hatred to our people and country once again, staining their hands with the blood of peaceful men, women and children.

The Council of Ministers held an extraordinary session at about 1030 yesterday, chaired by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, acting prime minister and foreign minister. The council declared that while it strongly condemned this sinful incident, which was aimed at the souls of innocent people who were accustomed to spending weekends with their families at these two places, it again affirms that treacherous acts of violence will not change Kuwait's firm attitude and that Kuwait will always remain an oasis of security and stability despite desperate attempts by the hateful to shake the country's security.

Crimes against women, children, and families who frequent our popular cafes present us with hateful murderers who have lost all their humanity as people. It must be said here that Kuwait makes these criminals sleepless and troubles their black and hateful souls because it simply follows the road of sincerity in word and in deed and follows the road of right that God Almighty has pointed out. The smiles of children and the love of parents for their children also makes them loose sleep. They must hate even their own children and women, because their hands reach for our children, our women, and our men whose sweat has watered the soil of this dear homeland. Their humanity as people has been disfigured and therefore they resorted to crime in its lowest and most ugly form. Light in our country has annoyed them and the generous life in our country makes them loose sleep, thus they wished death for children, women and men. They must hate the light and live in darkness and hate every homeland and every people.

Are they murderers? Are they criminals? Are they the serpents of darkness full of poison, vileness, deception, and treachery? They are all of these. But our people know their road and our wise and brave leadership does not back away from right, the right it chose for our home and people. This road is the road of honorable principles and it is raising generous souls. It is the road of good and light which keeps away the darkness. Our homeland is part of us and we are part of it and in it we live with honor, dignity, and pride and in it we die.

The killers of children must have no homeland, they do not have a homeland which they love; they have no honor, dignity, or pride. Their souls as people have been disfigured to become bats of darkness, therefore they resorted to popular cafes, where people rest after a week of honest work and family effort, to spread death and to kill the soul. God has forbidden killing except for lawful reasons.

Interior Minister on Laws To Counter Terrorism

LD152117 Kuwait KUNA in English 1802 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait July 15 (KUNA) -- Interior Minister Shaykh Nawaf al-Ahmad said Monday that stringent security measures had been taken to protect the country's security and ensure the safety of nationals and law-abiding residents.

Emerging from a meeting today with the acting premier and foreign minister, Shaykh Nawaf stressed that no leniency will be shown in enforcing these decisions, which, he added, will be carried to the letter without any discrimination.

The measures, the official added, will deter and suppress any one who attempts to tamper with Kuwait's security or tries to destabilize or endanger the country.

Shaykh Nawaf, reiterating previous stands of rejecting all forms of intimidation or blackmail, stated that the government, in collaboration with the National Assembly and other concerned authorities, was revising certain laws, such as the law on residence and acquisition of explosives, to fight terrorist acts, such as that of last Thursday.

The revised laws, he said, will constitute the basis for the new government drive to combat and uproot terrorism in the country through adoption of more stringent and effective security measures.

The official once more pledged Kuwait's continued progress along the path and policies charted by h.h. the amir, undeterred by last Thursday's criminal bomb explosions, and prayed to Allah to keep Kuwait and its people away of all mishaps.

Oil Minister on 'Difficult Situation' Facing OPEC

LD141137 Kuwait KUNA in English 0914 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] London, July 14 (KUNA) -- OPEC faced a very difficult situation, but could "save the day" if countries like Britain helped it to stabilise the oil market, Kuwaiti Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah said here Sunday. Interviewed on British television, Shaykh 'Ali noted that the non-OPEC producers such as the UK were "betting" on the fact that OPEC would continue to restrain output while they produced as much.

Answering a broad range of questions from a panel of journalists on the Channel Four "Face the Press" program, the Kuwaiti minister discussed the current problems facing OPEC, whose

next ministerial meeting in Geneva on July 22, he said, was likely to be a "prolonged" one. OPEC suffered from shinking demand for its oil which would probably last for the next two or three years. From the 1990's that demand would inevitably increase as non-OPEC sources of supply declined.

In the meantime, however, the organisation was faced with the fact it had two-thirds of the world's reserves, but only one-third of production, while two-thirds of current demand was covered by non-OPEC countries which possessed just one third of total reserve, Shaykh 'Ali pointed out.

OPEC countries themselves were partly to blame for this state of affairs, through having allowed the price of oil to rise too fast and then resorting to price discounting and non-adherence to production quotas, but there were also other factors outside their control. Shaykh 'ali said that "the fact that other countries are increasing their production at such a fast rate is contributing to this." OPEC had not thought out carefully a strategy to deal with non-OPEC producers.

Shrinking demand was forcing its members to discount and to try to move oil through barter deals as they sought to regain lost market share. He refused to point a finger at any one particular member who was doing this, because "I think everybody is guilty in one way or another." Because so much discounting was going on, it was impossible for the organisation to take action against one particular member and say "behave or goodbye".

Asked if he thought OPEC could continue reducing its production the Kuwaiti oil minister said he believed that Saudi Arabia, which has borne the brunt of the cutbacks so far, had reached its "floor...the lowest possible number." Saudi Arabia was "dissatisfied with the indiscipline within OPEC...and it is dissatisfied also, like all of us, with the fact that we are losing market share."

Unless there was some accomodation for the group, "even if OPEC wants to protects prices, it may not be able to." There were limits to the extent to which countries such as Kuwait and the Kingdom would restrain output to help other producers and "I think we are in certain areas beyond those limits," the minister remarked.

The economic impact on some OPEC countries of having to live with budget deficits because of depressed oil income would go beyond the mere "belt tightening" that would need to be done by states such as Saudi Arabia and his own, he said. Moreover, the crisis facing the oil exporters' group was not just a cash crisis, it might also involve some "social and political changes" for the Arab world and OPEC countries in general, Shaykh 'Ali added without elaboration.

But he rejected the use of the oil weapon. "I don't believe that oil or any other commodity should be used as a weapon." Nor would he concede that OPEC had irrevocably lost control over the oil price. "I think still there is an opportunity for OPEC to regain that control. Especially if it is helped by countries in whose interests it is to keep some control on prices." However, if it did lose control, "then I'm afraid prices will (?slip) dramatically," he warned.

It was not in the interests of countries such as Britain for this to happen, despite the argument often put forward the lower oil prices could be of benefit to the UK and Western economies. A dramatic fall in the oil price "would mean essentially that you lose all you (Britain) have invested in. Your treasury income will be reduced drastically."

At the same time, the Kuwaiti minister rejected any attempt to squeeze the market by reducing output by a very large amount so as to force prices up rapidly and make the West less relaxed about oil prices in the future. "tactics of that sort are not a thing that would appeal to us...it is not in our interests to see prices go up dramatically in the short term," he asserted. Past OPEC policies had indicated the opposite, he pointed out, citing the fact that the group has increased supply at the time of the Iranian revolution so as to accomodate for a shortfall.

In a half-hour long question and answer session, Shaykh 'Ali was also asked for his views on subjects ranging from Kuwaiti prospects of securing a foothold in the UK gasoline market to the effects of the Gulf war and terrorism.

On the war between Iran and Iraq he said that he saw a gradually lessening effect of that conflict on oil production. This was because Iraq was "already expanding its share of the market" by pipeline through Saudi Arabia and Turkey, while Iran had the capacity to export more crude than it did at present, if it so wished.

Shaykh 'Ali said Kuwait, like all countries, wished that the war would "end tomorrow", adding that his government had tried in the past to mediate in the conflict. He hoped that Iran would soon accept Iraq's peace proposals and that there would be a settlement.

Commenting on the recent spread of terrorism to Kuwait, the minister said "I hope that separate incidents of terrorism in Kuwait will not make us change our life," he concluded.

OMAN

Sultan Sends Condolences to Kuwaiti Amir

GF130748 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Jul 85

["Text" of condolences cable from Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah on the recent explosions in Kuwait]

[Text] With deep pain, we received the news of the explosions which the fraternal people of Kuwait were subjected to and which resulted in the deaths of many innocent people.

While affirming our support for you and for your fraternal people in all measures you take to preserve the stability and security your people enjoy, I ask your highness, the fraternal Kuwaiti people, and the families of the victims to accept our sincere condolences.

[Signed] Your brother Qabus ibn Sa'id

Foreign Ministry on Explosions

GF130745 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has issued the following statement:

With deep sorrow, the Government of the Sultanate of Oman has followed the news of the recent explosions in fraternal Kuwait, which resulted in the death of many innocent people.

The fraternal Kuwaiti people are being subjected to a campaign of premeditated terrorism by foreign forces aimed at undermining the security and stability Kuwait society enjoys.

While condemning and denouncing such a sinister maneuver, the Sultanate of Oman supports with all its potential the government and people of fraternal Kuwait against such practices of terrorism.

ICO Secretary General Departs, Makes Statement

GF151718 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpts] ICO Secretary General Sharif al-Din Pirzada left the country this morning following a 3-day visit during which he met Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. In a predeparture statement he made to the news media, he expressed his pleasure in visiting the Sultanate in response to an invitation by its government.

On the Iraq-Iran war, he said: The ICO is currently preparing a new initiative to end this war. This initiative will be discussed at the good office committee's next meeting to be held in Jeddah in September.

QATAR

Foreign Minister Condemns Kuwaiti Bombings

GF121810 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1717 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Jul (WAKH) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has received a telephone call from Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari deputy amir and heir apparent, in which he expressed his denunciation of the ugly crime which was committed against innocent citizens yesterday.

During the conversation, Shaykh Hamad expressed Qatar's willingness to stand by Kuwait with all its capabilities.

SAUDI ARABIA

Reportage on Reaction to Kuwaiti Bombings

Royal Court Regrets Explosions

GF121924 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The royal court has issued the following statement:

The government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has painfully received the reports of the explosions in Kuwait yesterday and the reports on the number of martyrs and injured innocent men, women, and children.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Government and people commiserates with the state of Kuwait on this painful incident. It strongly denounces and condemns all acts of violence, terrorism, and sabotage in any area populated by man. We ask God to bestow his mercy on the victims of the incident and grant solace to their relatives.

Foreign Minister Condemns Bombing

GF130718 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2010 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 12 Jul (SPA) – Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal made a telephone call to His Highness Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti Acting Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, today following the recent explosions in Kuwait.

His highness expressed denunciation and condemnation of such criminal acts, which only serve the enemies of the Islamic nation. He prayed to God to grant patience and solace to martyrs' relatives, plentiful mercy to the martyrs, and prompt recovery to the injured.

Interior Minister on Explosions

GF130721 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2205 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Jul (SPA) — Interior Minister His Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz made a telephone call today to Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad following the two recent explosions in Kuwait.

Prince Nayif expressed his strong denunciation of this sinful act, which was targeted against innocent people. He also emphasized the Kingdom's support for sisterly Kuwait against criminal acts which aim at the security and stability of this fraternal country.

Shaykh Nawwaf thanked Prince Nayif for his sincere brotherly feelings and for the Kingdom's honorable stand.

AL-RIYAD on Explosions

GF130525 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 13 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the acts of sabotage in Kuwait the day before yesterday, the newspaper *AL-RIYAD* says: What do these people want, who are primarily concerned with showing the entire world that the Arab region is inhabited by groups of saboteurs and killers, and who choose cafes and public places to practice this aggression against Arab security? With whom are these people allying themselves and with whom do they have differences? For whose interest are they working? An example is what is going in Kuwait, which has not hesitated to offer Arab

aid and which has heavily curtailed its daily sustenance to buy bullets for Arab guns. These bullets should be directed against Israeli occupation.

Riyadh Analyzes Bombings

GF131524 Riyadh Domestic in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Jul 85

["Analysis" by Jasir 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasir]

[Text] Once again the powers of evil and crime have come out of their dens to strike at the security of a stable country. The elements of evil sneaked under the cover of darkness and perpetrated two criminal acts. These acts were aimed at two popular cafes in fraternal Kuwait. This resulted in the killing and wounding of 100 Muslim Kuwaitis and Arabs. This new crime, staged on the Arab land of Kuwait, provides further evidence of the failure of the aggressors and cogent proof of the grudge and confusion of the forces of terrorism and evil — such forces that chose to be antagonistic toward the Arab and the Islamic nation. After these forces and the sides and bodies that push them to carry out such crimes failed to destroy the Kuwaiti will — following the attack on the motorcade of His Highness the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah whom God saved from the intrigues of these criminals — a will which rejects foreign pressures and extortion, the forces of evil and crime moved to select easy targets. In this case these targets were places frequented by ordinary people — the Kuwaiti citizen and the Arab resident.

When the bombs of sin and crime went off on Thursday, Kuwaiti blood and Arab blood mingled in such a way that proves the truth of the axiom that the sabotage aimed at Kuwait is not only designed against Kuwait, but against all the children of the Arab and the Islamic nation. This fact is valid, not only because Arab security is inseparable, but also because this action seeks both to intimidate Kuwait and to silence its strong voice that supports justice and supports Arab and Islamic issues.

Since this act is regarded as an overt war and aggression against the Arabs, the Muslims, and humanity, denunciation began to pour as of Thursday from all the Arab countries and some of the just-and peace-loving countries. Support for Kuwait against the powers of evil and crime is a necessity imposed by unity of belonging, blood, and doctrine. That is why the position of the Kingdom was clear and its participation in commiseration with the fraternal state of Kuwait was sincere. This feeling not only stems from the fact that the Kingdom is committed to a principled and permanent position based on condemning all forms of violence, terrorism, and sabotage, but also from the fact that Kuwait is a fraternal country.

Whatever harms Kuwait harms us. That is why His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, may God keep him, telephoned his brother His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahamd al-Sabah to apprise him of his majesty's denunciation and the Kingdom's denunciation of such criminal acts. His majesty also placed all the Kingdom's capabilities at the disposal of the amir of Kuwait. This is aimed at protecting this fraternal country against any attempts to tamper with it.

These criminal acts which the powers of evil perpetrated in Kuwait are not designed against Kuwait alone. They are aimed against all the Arab and the Gulf countries in particular. That is why the region's countries must remain vigilant and alert in confronting all these criminal forces. For the confrontation to be more effective and useful, it is incumbent to coordinate efforts and promote unified action within a framework that ensures further cooperation and better unification among the region's countries in the confrontation of terrorism. This also is designed to protect the internal front and the achievements of this civilized region against irresponsible tampering by the enemies of this nation seeking to undermine its great achievements. Moreover, the unity of the citizens in fraternal Kuwait will certainly ensure the foiling of any similar plots concocted against their safe and stable society.

AL-JAZIRAH Views 'Plots'

GF140640 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 14 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] On the two explosions which took place in fraternal Kuwait on 11 July, the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* says: We reiterate our support, with all our strength and human, moral, and material potential for freternal Kuwait — the amir, the government, the people, and the soil. *AL-JAZIRAH* adds: The groups and individuals of organized crime have exploited the forgiveness of the Kuwaiti Government and people, and thus used the peace-loving Kuwaiti society as a theater for terrorism and to carry out their vile plots to undermine their security, safety, and stability and to tamper with their sovereignty through such rancorous practices manifested in crimes committed one after another. Because Kuwait's security, safety, and stability are closely linked to those of its GCC sisters, it is very clear that the goal of the organized criminal plot far exceeds Kuwait and its society to reach the other sister countries and their stable societies.

AL-JAZIRAH continues: Even if the goal of these organized crimes does not reach outside Kuwait, what harms Kuwait necessarily and equally harms its sisters — the GCC countries.

Ministers Briefed on Security, OPEC Meeting

LD152336 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz chaired the meeting held by the Council of Ministers this evening, 15 July.

Following the meeting, His Excellency the Minister of Information Ali al-Sha'ir, told SPA: At the beginning of the meeting, the council heard information and reports concerning some current problems in the Arab world regarding the political and security fields, foremost of which is the painful event to which sisterly Kuwait was exposed. The council discussed the views and proposals presented for discussion at the direction of his majesty. The council has reached certain convictions on those matters which will be the basis for decisions to be made by the council.

The council then heard a detailed and comprehensive explanation by the minister of oil and mineral resources, Ahmad Zaki Yamani, about the current situation in OPEC, the stand of every member state, and the expectations from the meetings to be held next week. After a quick review of the production quantities and the expected price differentials and the difficulties facing the organization imposed by the current economic conditions, his majesty issued directions to the minister of oil and mineral resources aimed at preserving the interest of the Kingdom, which has shouldered the biggest burden to meet its obligations to member states, and has followed a policy which preserves the common interests of members and the interest of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The minister of information added that the council then discussed some dealings listed on its agenda and issued the necessary decisions concerning them.

'Oil Source' Denies Output Increase Reports

GF130846 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] A Saudi oil source has strongly denied recent press reports which claimed that Saudi Arabia has threatened to increase its oil production to 9 million barrels per day by the end of this year unless other OPEC countries reach agreement on pricing and production.

THE NEW YORK TIMES and *THE WALL STREET JOURNAL* quoted a senior official from the West, at a meeting of member countries of international energy agency held on 9 July as saying that Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani threatened that his country would increase its oil production to 9 million barrels per day unless OPEC members agree to restore discipline to official prices.

Ministry Source Rebuts Speculation on OPEC Role

LD142107 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2030 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 14 July (SPA) — In reply to the reports circulating in Arab and foreign newspapers concerning the role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in OPEC, a responsible source at the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources has stated that the Kingdom previously affirmed its clear and unambiguous stand through the statement made by the minister of information soon after the Cabinet session on 9 July. In the statement, the minister said that His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed his hope that consultation, cooperation, and understanding among the OPEC member states will continue and that his majesty stressed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in its position as founding member, is very eager to abide by the commitments and agreements that ensure safeguarding of the general interest of member states and with all that would not harm the interests of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in this connection.

The source added: Accordingly, all the individual judgements and speculation published by the press that run counter to this concept are totally untrue. It has, therefore, become necessary to make this clear.

UAE

State Minister Condemns Bombings in Kuwait

LD132148 Kuwait KUNA in English 1819 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 13 (KUNA) — The UAE Saturday condemned and denounced last Thursday's bombing of two seafront cafes here.

The denunciation came in the course of a telephone call made today by UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi with Kuwaiti Acting Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmed.

The official also expresses sympathies and condolences to the bereaved families.

Oil Minister Urges Upholding Present Oil Prices

GF141550 Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Jul (WAKH) — United Arab Emirates Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah urged both producers in or outside OPEC not to be driven to follow the price cuts. He described the current international oil market as a "summer cloud that will soon pass away."

Dr al-'Utaybah told the UAE daily *AL-ITTIHAD* published today that OPEC ministers are holding intensive consultations to find real formulas that might help an end to the current crisis.

He added that each oil-producing country should shoulder part of the responsibility for the sake of defending the market. "I hope that the OPEC ministerial meeting scheduled to be held in Geneva on July 22 would reach them," the UAE minister added.

Mexico announced last week that it was cutting the prices of a range of its light crude oil exports by up to $1.50 a barrel.

PDRY

Chairman Cables Condolence to Kuwaiti Amir

GF121716 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Jul 85

["Text" of condolence cable sent by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah — date not given]

[Text] With deep regret we received the news of the events that occurred in fraternal Kuwait which caused the death of a number of innocent people. While condemning such terrorist acts aimed at undermining the security in Kuwait and harming the achievements of its people, which serve the enemies of the fraternal Kuwaiti people and the Arab people and their causes, we would like to express true fraternal feelings toward you and the Kuwaiti people.

We condemn all provocations your country is being subjected to. These provocations will not affect the Kuwaiti march and national and pan-Arab roles. Please accept our condolence and sympathy and convey them to your people. We pray that God will protect the victims in heaven and keep you and the Kuwaiti people away from all evil. We wish you good health and Kuwait every blessing.

Council Condemns Kuwaiti Explosions

GF131548 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Under the chairmanship of Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of Ministers today condemned the explosions to which Kuwait was subjected the day before yesterday. The council condemned these acts and the efforts designed to harm the security and the stability of fraternal Kuwait. The council described these acts as serving the enemies of our Arab peoples.

This took place during the council's review of a number of current Arab issues, particularly the indicents in Kuwait, in which a number of innocent people were killed and wounded and a number of fires broke out.

Lebanese Communist Official Concludes Visit

GF151424 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Nasir al-'As'ad, member of the Political Bureau of the Lebanese Communist Action Organization, left Aden this morning after several days' visit to our country.

During his visit, he met with a number of senior party and state officials. They reviewed developments in the Lebanese arena and the role of the Lebanese people and their national movement in confronting all the designs aimed at undermining Lebanon's unity and sovereignty. They also discussed relations between the YSP and the Lebanese Communist Action Organization.

He was seen off at the airport by Brother Ahmad al-Najashi, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and a number of officials of the YSP Central Committee Secretariat.

YSP Secretary Receives Indian Delegation

GF151846 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of YSP Central Committee, met in his office this morning with the Indian Communist Party delegation led by Comrade (Anan Palam), secretary of the National Council of the party.

During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the two friendly parties and the importance of strengthening the struggle ties which bind them to serve the joint goals so as to achieve freedom and progress for the peoples of the Indian Ocean region and to remove foreign military bases from it.

Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'abd al-Qadir also reviewed the changes and achievements attained by our country in all fields and the latest international and Arab developments. He affirmed that our party is striving by all means to confront the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary plots aimed at undermining the Arab national liberation movements and sowing conflicts among their ranks. He said that our party and the other revolutionary powers are striving to abort the U.S. designs and projects, especially those which concern the Palestinian issue and which jeopardize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and their national struggle under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

On his part, Comrade (Palam) affirmed that his party's evaluation of the international situation in Latin America, the Middle East, and other parts in the world completely coincides with YSP's evaluation. He explained that the international imperialist policy is pushing the world toward nuclear disaster, and that all the powers in the world should struggle to achieve international peace and security.

The Indian Communist Party delegation expressed praise for the accomplishments achieved by the peaceful policy of the YSP.

He expressed confidence in all preparations for the meeting of the 3d YSP Congress which is a national event and which serves the development of the revolutionary process in our country and the Arab region.

YAR

Foreign Ministry Condemns Violence in Kuwait

GF121904 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] A responsible source in the Foreign Ministry announced the following:

While following with profound worry and extreme regret the acts of terrorism and sabotage to which fraternal Kuwait is being subjected, the YAR stresses its principled and steadfast position which is represented in support and backing for the fraternal people of Kuwait and every Arab country subjected to invasion and aggressive acts, no matter what the source. The YAR also strongly and firmly condemns the acts of terrorism and violence perpetrated by sabotage elements with the aim of shaking the stability and security in fraternal Kuwait. The YAR is confident that fraternal Kuwait's leadership, government, and people will be able to confront all those who attempt to harm the lives of the citizens and the achievements of fraternal Kuwait.

Mubarak Meets 'Ali To Discuss Washington Trip

NC151158 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning.

Following the 1-hour meeting, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said they discussed domestic issues, particularly those concerning development projects, economic problems, and the overall economic correction process. They also discussed problems in agricultural development.

In a statement to journalists, the prime minister said he and the president had also discussed the issues that will be raised during his meeting with senior U.S. officials in Washington. Asked if he will be taking new proposals to the United States, the prime minister said he will be following up the peace efforts in the region initiated by President Mubarak.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali reiterated Egypt's rejection of international terrorism. He said: Undoubtedly, any terrorist action is aimed at the innocent. Any act of sabotage is a barrier between peoples and governments.

Asked whether he will ask U.S. officials to change the American stand on Lebanon, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: There are in fact indications that the seven kidnapped Americans will be released when the siege of Beirut is lifted or the U.S. boycott of Beirut airport ceases.

Concluding his statement, the prime minister expressed his hope that this episode will end peacefully, that the hostages will return to their homeland, and that relations among all the parties will improve.

Prime Minister 'Ali Departs for Washington 15 Jul

NC151322 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1235 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali left Cairo this afternoon for Washington via London on a week-long visit to the United States.

He was seen off at the airport by deputy prime ministers, ministers, and senior state officials.

'Abd al-Majid Discusses Regional Issues

NC160440 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut, 15 Jul (MENA) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has confirmed that a summit meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will not be held until Israel withdraws completely from all Lebanese territory. He added: We have notified both the United States and Israel that we will reject the presence of any illegal militias undertaking security activities after Israel withdraws. We support only the Lebanese Army as the means to maintain peace in all areas vacated by Israel up to the international border. We also support UN Resolution 425, which provides for the existence of an international emergency force to aid the legal Lebanese Army on the international border.

In an interview scheduled to appear in Wednesday's edition of the Lebanese magazine *AL-SAYYAD*, 'Abd al-Majid emphasized Egyptian support for the legitimate Lebanese authority, represented by President Amin al-Jumayyil and for the national unity government. He added: Egypt is in constant touch with the Lebanese state and consultations continue between us. President Husni Mubarak's speech on Workers Day underlined Egypt's continued support for a unified and independent Lebanon on all diplomatic and political levels and in all regional and international forums.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that Egypt does not oppose Syria's efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis. He added: Anyone who imagines that Egypt is against Syrian assistance to Lebanon to resolve its crisis is wrong. On the contrary, we support Syrian efforts to achieve national detente among all Lebanese parties. He noted: Syrian efforts to achieve this national detente and to end the war in Lebanon are in both countries' interests provided that they are not aimed at any domination or hegemony over Lebanon.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: The Lebanese crisis concerns all Arabs. Egypt will assiduously endeavor to safeguard Lebanon. Dr 'Abd al-Majid denied that the war in Lebanon is sectarian, despite the fact that it appeared to be so at certain stages. Egypt, he affirmed, is against the partitioning of Lebanon.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid also spoke about the Jordanian-Palestinian accord. He said that a new situation was created in the area as a result of this accord. He added: After this accord was reached, we proposed that a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation be formed to hold talks with the United States preparatory to negotiations with Israel. He said: President Mubarak presented these ideas during his latest visit to Washington and received a favorable response for them there.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid pointed out: I can confirm that the United States approved the holding of talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. He said that the upcoming visit by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, to the area falls within the framework of continuing efforts in this regard. He noted that there are new facts which must be exploited. Dr 'Abd al-Majid asked Washington to exploit these facts in its efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East.

Responding to a question about the contradiction between Egypt's leadership of the Nonaligned Movement and its outstanding relations with the United States, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: Egypt has the freedom to make its own political decisions. Therefore, there is absolutely no contradiction in the fact that we are a nonaligned state and yet have established outstanding relations with the United States. He added: Our relations with the United States are based on mutual respect for the welfare and interests of our two countries.

'Abd al-Majid categorically denied what has been reported about the presence of foreign military bases in Egypt. He said that facilities will be provided to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces

only if an Arab or Islamic state needs them. He added: The object of joint Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers is to learn about the applications of new weapons and to receive training on their use, as well as to increase military efficiency. There could be joint Egyptian-British, Egyptian-French, or Egyptian-Arab maneuvers as well.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid emphasized that Egypt does not believe in the policy of axes. He said that we are working for the sake of unifying Arab ranks. We might differ with some countries in our points of view, but we have a policy which emanates from reality. This policy naturally follows the national line serving our nation's interest. We have not formed an axis with anyone against anyone else. Therefore, the policy of axes is completely rejected.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid denied that Egypt is isolated from the Arab world. He said: Our relationship with the Arab world is stronger now than at any time in the past. Commenting on Egyptian-Sudanese relations, Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated: The relations between Cairo and Khartoum will become more firm. We would like Sudan to live in peace with all its neighbors. We do not interfere in Sudan's internal affairs and we do not want others to interfere in its affairs either.

Speaking about the Gulf war, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: It is extremely regrettable that this war, which is exhausting efforts and potentials, should continue. Iraq had agreed to negotiate, but Iran put forward impossible prerequisites, including the toppling of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's regime. Naturally, this is illogical and unacceptable.

Regarding the restoration of official diplomatic relations between Iraq and Egypt, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: This is a secondary matter because our relations with fraternal Iraq transcend formalities.

Transport Minister, Delegation Depart for FRG

NC151413 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA) — Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of transport, communications, and maritime transport, and his accompanying delegation left Cairo for Frankfurt this afternoon on a week-long official visit to the FRG.

Antigovernment Activities Investigated

Shaykh Salamah Questioned

NC150611 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2225 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 14 July (MENA) — The weekly newspaper *MAYU* says in Monday's issue that the Supreme State Security Prosecutor's Office is currently investigating the case involving the leaflets seized from the office of Shaykh Hafiz Salamah at the Al-Nur Mosque in Al-'Abbasiyah. The purpose of the leaflets is to stir up hatred toward the state and to incite rebellion against the system and the law.

The paper notes that the state security departments had received information that leaflets calling for riots had been prepared for distribution to worshippers in Al-Nur Mosque and that these leaflets were kept in the office of Shaykh Hafiz Salamah. The security departments communicated this information to the Prosecutor's Office, which then seized the leaflets.

The Prosecutor's Office is currently interrogating Shaykh Hafiz Salamah and other individuals about these leaflets.

MAYU adds that the prosecutor's office is also investigating the case involving a public gathering and violation of security in Al-Fayyum. Twenty-three people are under investigation.

Rioting Erupts at Mosques

NC152038 Cairo MENA in English 1935 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, July 15 (MENA) — The state security prosecution is now interrogating a group of religious extremists who were using a mosque in Alexandria as their headquarters, on the pretext of performing religious rites there, MENA has learned. When it had been announced that "Al-Mujahidu" Mosque, at the district of Hadra, Alexandria, was brought under the control of the Ministry of Awqaf, this group of extremists tried to object to this measure by removing the furniture and lighting devices from the mosque, together with some of the doors and windows, to prevent the performance of prayers. On Friday, they beat the mosque workers to intimidate them and preclude Friday prayers, failing to do that, they pelted the worshippers with stones and shouted slogans of threats. The police managed to arrest them and the prosecution was informed to investigate the incident.

Meanwhile, MENA learned that some extremists who tried to object to the annexation of another mosque, "Al-Khalifah", in Al-Fayyum Governorate in central Egypt, to the Ministry of Awqaf (religious endowments), had also prevented the imam (preacher and prayer leader) of the mosque from leading Friday rituals to enable Shaykh 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman to take his place, when they failed, they went out, incited by Shaykh 'Umar, chanting and agitating for demonstration. The police rounded up those elements and referred them to the state security prosecution which is interrogating them.

The state security investigation department has also managed to round up twelve persons of Shaykh Hafiz Salamah's assistants while they were distributing leaflets inside "Al-Nur" Mosque in Cairo's suburb of Al-'Abbasiyah, inciting against law and order, MENA learned. Acting on a tip-off that there were similar quantities of these leaflets in Shaykh Hafiz Salamah's office in the mosque, the prosecution ordered one of its members to search the office where large quantities of leaflets were found.

U.S. Use of Economic Aid To Apply 'Pressure' Examined

PM151106 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 9 Jul 85 pp 3, 9

['Abd al-Qadir Shuhayb article: "An American Report Admits That U.S. Aid Is Behind Higher Prices and Reduced Subsidies in Egypt"]

[Text] This year Egypt has been late several times in paying the interest on the U.S. military debts amounting to $500 million in 1985 and rising to $650 million in 1986. As a result of that delay

Egypt almost lost all new U.S. military and economic aid because it is against U.S. law to give new financial or military aid to any state which is late in paying debt interest or installments. That is why a few months ago Egypt asked the U.S. Administration to increase U.S. aid to Egypt by $1 billion next year, half of it as urgent aid to enable Egypt to pay the overdue interest on the U.S. military loans. In a statement to *THE WASHINGTON POST* the Egyptian prime minister justified the Egyptian request by saying that there has been a drop in Egypt's foreign currency reserves.

That gave the United States the opportunity to intensify its pressure on us. The United States seized the opportunity and did not waste it particularly since it knew all about our economic and other affairs. There are three objectives in this renewed U.S. pressure. The first is to continue to transform the Egyptian economy into a purely capitalist one, fully terminate any state role in the economy, and link the Egyptian economy to those of the Western capitalist states, especially the United States. The second is to get hold of the Egyptian base of Ra's Banas. The third is to improve Egyptian-Israeli relations and boost the normalization process in all fields. All three objectives can be summed up in one, namely control of Egypt's foreign and domestic policies. In the 3 years which followed Al-Sadat's assassination the U.S. Administration noticed a decline in official Egyptian subservience to U.S. policies as denoted by a U.S. State Department survey of UN voting over the past 3 years showing that Egypt disagreed 78 times with the U.S. position, particularly in relation to Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories, Arab and Palestinian rights, and Third World states' rights. That is why the United States has seized the opportunity of the new Egyptian economic crisis to restore official Egypt's subservience to its level under Al-Sadat's reign.

There are many signs reflecting the mounting U.S. pressure on Egypt and exposing its objectives. These signs are to be found especially in U.S. admissions themselves. The most open admission of U.S. pressure on Egypt is the report submitted to Congress by the U.S. Agency for International Development 1985. The report clearly says: The main aims of the U.S. aid program for Egypt are to promote peace, stability, and security in the region; expand the scope of the current peace agreement between Egypt and Israel; and drive all the states which are the main parties in the Arab-Israeli conflict toward a peaceful and comprehensive settlement.

The report also says: The program — that is the financial aid program — has served U.S. interests, preserving Egypt's commitment to peace with Israel and to the peace process in the Middle East. Egypt has also maintained its support for the free world's interests in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa.

It also says: The aid program reflects U.S. support for Egypt's commitment to the establishment of peace in the region and its newly increasing moves toward an open market economy — that is capitalist economy.

The U.S. admissions become even more explicit when the report says: The recent government move to increase prices is partly the result of its discussions with AID on policies. Furthermore, the agency has made a significant contribution in relation to the question of subsidies for consumer goods through its supervision of the studies on food policies and its consultations with senior Egyptian government officials. The political options became clear and competition was encouraged. That is why one target of the 1983/84 Egyptian budget was to cut food subsidies by $400 million.

And so the United States has in all innocence admitted that it was behind the price increases and the reduction of subsidies for the poor and people with limited incomes. Earlier it admitted that it used financial aid as a means of forcing Egypt to maintain its commitment to the Camp David agreements and policies. The U.S. AID report promises that U.S. efforts in this regard will continue.

In addition to the U.S. admissions there is much more evidence reflecting the magnitude of the pressure exerted by the United States on egypt with the aim of controlling Egyptian policies. This evidence is to be found in the series of Egyptian concessions characterizing Egypt's official policies on economic affairs and relations with Israel. A main economic concession is the backing down from the measures taken earlier to rationalize imports and the announcement that the government intends to permit imports of any foreign commodity and simply impose high customs duties on the imports it wants to discourage. That method cannot succeed in the presence of massive consumption groups.

The government's back down on the question of import rationalization and its abolition of price restrictions for certain commodities have been coupled with a confirmation of the open market economy trend, which is the trend the United States wants for our economy to facilitate control of it.

As regards official Egyptian-Israeli relations, the coolness which characterized these relations in the wake of Israel's invasion of Lebanon has come to an end and these relations are now as full of life as they were under Al-Sadat and, in some cases, even more so. Official political contacts between Egypt and Israel have been resumed. The meeting held last September in New York between Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir during the UN session marked the beginning of the resumption of these contacts. That was the first meeting between the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers in 2 years. It opened the way for intensive political contacts between the Egyptian and Israeli Governments at the highest level. Cairo has received more than one Israeli envoy, the most prominent being Israeli Minister 'Ezer Weizman. Occupied Jerusalem has received more than one Egyptian envoy, the latest being Oil Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, the first Egyptian minister to visit Israel in about 3 years. The most prominent Egyptian envoy was Dr Usamah al-Baz, who went there as personal representative of President Mubarak despite the fact that he had been severely criticized by the Israeli press as the man obstructing the Egyptian-Israeli normalization process.

These intensive political contacts between the Egyptian and Israeli Governments have reflected a number of Egyptian official concessions on the questions of Tabah, the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, and the resumption of the normalization process with Israel. The following are perhaps the most significant concessions:

1. Backing down from the position of refusing to hold Egyptian-Israeli talks on Tabah in a European city and even agreeing to hold these talks in Beersheba, which is what happened in March.

2. Backing down from the position of refusing to link the talks on Tabah to talks on normalization and bilateral relations, and agreeing to hold comprehensive talks on these topics at Mena House in Egypt last July giving Israel more room for political maneuvers.

3. Modifying or easing the Egyptian conditions for returning the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, particularly the first condition stipulating that Tabah should be given back to Egypt as stated by President Mubarak in his interview with *THE WALL STREET JOURNAL* last December and repeated several times by him after that. The concession is that this condition has been watered down and now only calls for arbitration on Tabah, naming the committee to be in charge and setting a time limit, as President Mubarak said in his Labor Day speech.

4. Resuming the Egyptian-Israeli normalization process, which has been in a state of supension in the past 3 years, more actively and more rapidly. The Egyptian Government has now agreed to give four Israeli companies import and export licenses. It is now in fact importing Israeli oil and has agreed to pay new compensation for the water pipelines left by the Israeli forces in Sinai. The negotiations on this compensation had been suspended after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The Egyptian Government has also signed new agreements with Israel for the import of Israeli diesel oil and has sent a delegation from the Agriculture Ministry to Israel for talks on the development of barren land.

On the other hand, the Israeli oil minister has sent a fat file to Egyptian Electricity Minister Mahir Abazah containing information on power stations to pave the way for cooperation in the field of energy at the Egyptian Government's request. Israeli tourists are again flowing into Egypt. There have been over 34,000 of them. The Egyptian Government has promised to increase the number of Egyptian tourists to Israel and to stop the anti-Israel campaigns in the Egyptian press.

In brief, the Egyptian-Israeli normalization process has come to life again. That, of course, is a result of U.S. pressure. The U.S. paper *THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* admitted that in January when it said that the United States was pressing both Egypt and Israel to resume the normalization process between them. Israel, naturally, did not need any pressure to do that.

These new pressures are not strange because foreign pressure occurs in times of difficulty.

U.S. Policy Seen Based on 'Religious Fanaticism'

PM151127 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 9 Jul 85 p 6

['Umar al-Talmasani article: "The U.S. Attitude to Us and Israel Is a Continuation of the Crusader Invasion First Attempted a Thousand Years Ago"]

[Excerpts] We are all well aware of the U.S. attitude to us and Israel. It is no exaggeration or distortion of the truth to say that this attitude is a continuation of the crusader invasion of a thousand years ago. That is a fact which everyone is evading and which is perhaps one of the factors standing in the way of Islamic Shari'a enforcement in this country.

The U.S. attitude is motivated by several factors, but the most important, in my view, is religious fanaticism. In actual fact they are up to their ears in it, even though they accuse us of it in their propaganda and information media and in so doing distort the truth about Islam, which firmly abhors fanaticism.

Where the United States is concerned it is a question not simply of Israel, which, it says, is there to stay, but rather of continuing the crusade against Islam — a process in which all popular, official, and religious circles in both East and West are participating. This is a fact which all our media should jointly expose and explain, so that the Islamic governments and peoples can discern what the Eastern and Western camps harbor for them. Harping on this chord of bitter truth could perhaps nudge the Islamic rulers out of a situation which is unacceptable to any free and honorable person, out of the slumber which infuriates Muslims, and into some kind of motion that would make them feel alive again and restore their sense of dignity; this motion would reject the present state of affairs in the same way as a healthy person recoils from someone suffering from scabies. If these rulers were to carry out a clean and honest referendum they would know what their people think of them, and what a disgraceful outcome that would be. I do not mean to hurt anyone's feelings, but I am talking about a reality of which they are probably more aware than anyone else. In their relations with the United States they have lost all their freedom not only in handling their wealth but also in dealing with one another and with their own peoples. Are seats of power worth all that humiliation?

The Christians know better than we how the Jews place themselves above all other peoples, want to subdue and control the whole world, and they have succeeded to a large extent in doing so. The crusaders' hatred of Islam, however, is stronger and deeper than all that. That is why they all support the Jews and overlook their barbaric crimes against Muslims. They were furious when a few Shi'ites took a group of Americans hostage, and they threatened to use military force to rescue the hostages, but when the Jews kill thousands of Muslim children, women, and elderly people, then it becomes a matter unworthy of even a simple protest.

Is there any doubt about these facts? Are we to continue to be their stooges until they destroy even the Ka'bah and the prophet's holy tomb? The worst kind of injustice is injustice to oneself. That is our state of affairs at present.

There is no longer any room for courtesy, and there can be no excuse left for overlooking the slide into a bottomless pit. Give up the United States and Russia and gird your loins. Exploit the vast resources that God has given this region and, if they wage war against us in our homeland, let us turn it into a blazing fire against them. That should not be hard for noble people to do, because they would only be fighting evil with evil, and the blame must fall on the shoulders of those who start it. Say it in a bold, frank, and resounding mnnner. Say that we condemn the U.S. and Russian attitudes to us and that we will reject, resist, and use

every means to preserve our rights. Die as men or live with dignity.

Commentary Ridicules Libyan Emissary's Missions

PM120821 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 10 Jul 85 p 1

[Chief Editor Sa'id Sunbul article: "A Rejected Visit: Why?"]

[Text] Cairo has refused to receive Ahmad Qadhdhaf al-Damm. Qadhdhaf al-Damm, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's cousin and his emissary, never stops contacting Cairo or tires of asking to visit it on the pretext of holding consultations on issues and matters of great importance and gravity, as he puts it.

Qadhdhaf al-Damm would come to Cairo and reiterate old and repeated cliches that say nothing and could even cause harm. A few days after he returned home Cairo would uncover a plot against it or against its security, planned and organized by the Libyan regime.

Following his departure after one of his visits, Cairo discovered a Libyan conspiracy to assassinate Al-Bakkush.

Following another of his visits Cairo discovered a plot by the Libyan regime to blow up the American Embassy.

So Cairo tired of the man's visits and his persistence. The last time he came, senior officials refused to receive him or talk to him.

What is strange is that this time Qadhdhaf al-Damm asked to come to Cairo at the same time as Libyan radio braodcast a telegram which the colonel sent to the Arab kings and presidents rebuking and threatening them because of their rapprochement with Egypt or, as he puts it, with the Egyptian regime that has committed the ugliest national treason in the history of this nation.

The question is: If this is Al-Qadhdhafi's view of Egypt, why does he insist on sending his cousin here? Why does he call on the Arabs to boycott it and not to contact it while his emissary contacts Cairo in order to visit it?

It is true that Al-Qadhdhafi is likely to do or say anything, but it is also clear that his behavior in recent weeks has been characterized by an unusual confusion and obvious rashness.

A few days ago he sent envoys to the Arab capitals carrying messages to Arab kings and presidents urging them to speed up Arab unity.

The day before yesterday he sent them telegrams insulting them. He said, among other things, that the rulers of this nation cannot agree on any decision; they only want to prove that they have lost their credibility.

Not satisfied with this, he said in the telegram that the Arab League has lost its credibility and even its raison d'etre.

Thus he condemned the Arab kings and presidents and the Arab League and became agitated simply because there are attempts at rapprochement with Cairo.

Stranger still is that the colonel released this telegram at the same time as his emissary was contacting Cairo in order to come here.

The colonel is threatening to ban Egyptians from working in Libya, knowing full well that Libya's need for them, for their experience and their skill is greater than their need to work in Libya. The Egyptian is needed in every Arab country, and in his own country more than anywhere else. If at any time the Colonel had felt that he did not need the Egyptians, he would have expelled them from his country, but it is his need for them that has kept them there.

It is strange, or rather ridiculous, that the colonel should justify this threat on his part by saying that it is in response to Egypt's ban on Libyans' entering the country without entry visa.

The question is: Who has banned the Libyans from entering Egypt? Was it not the colonel who ordered stamps to be entered in Libyan passports banning entry to Israel, South Africa, or Egypt?

Yet despite all this he tries to send his emissary to Egypt. The question is: Why is he coming?

Commentaries Examine Explosions in Kuwait

Terrorism Condemned

NC131650 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jul 85

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary: "The Dangers of Escalating Terrorist Action Among Arabs and Among Muslims"]

[Text] The promoters of terrorism throughout the world have been justifying their actions by saying that this is the only means available to downtrodden people to fight against their powerful oppressors. Despite the fact that some people confuse terrorism, which claims the lives of innocent people, with national resistance, which uses guerilla warfare to fight against an occupating state's army and interests, there have been those in the past who have attempted to justify terrorism by claiming that the oppressive forces also kill innocent people. People have sometimes accepted this claim, as long as the terrorism was directed against the oppressive foreign forces. However, what has been happening in Kuwait has undoubtedly refuted all justifications made by those who promote, plan, and implement terrorism. Kuwait has not committed an aggressive act against anyone. If the terrorist war against Kuwait is being carried out by Arabs, then these Arabs should remember that Kuwait is an Arab state that has always been at the forefront of those supporting Arab rights to the best of its capabilities and resources.

According to the champions of this mad terrorist war against Kuwait, the only crime this state has committed was to exercise its sovereign right to try those individuals who violated its laws

and jeopardized its public security. These individuals carried out a series of explosions against Kuwaiti and foreign installations on Kuwaiti territory in December 1983. Despite Kuwait's assertion that it will not submit to blackmail, a stand adopted and maintained since the tragedy occurred, the blackmailers have continued to shed Arab blood — both Kuwaiti and others — with the aim of compelling Kuwait to release those sentenced to imprisonment by Kuwaiti courts.

The blackmailers forget that they are opening a door to grave dangers threatening future relations among the Arab states and peoples, as well as the future of the Arab homeland in the international arena.

The use of terrorism as a weapon to settle scores among Arabs will only lead to undermining the confidence among states and their citizens. It is then that estrangement will inevitably occur. Some states might isolate themselves and raise obstacles prohibiting the free movement of Arabs throughout their great homeland.

In addition to having a negative effect on economic cooperation and social and cultural interaction among the Arab peoples, the use of terrorism will also threaten the idea of Arab unity in the long run. This comes at a time when we see the European states proceeding toward unity by allowing their citizens freedom of movement among these states.

Furthermore, the undermining of stability in the region by the Arabs themselves weakens the Arab states' position in relation to the outside world and could create pressure on some of them to rely on foreign forces. Indeed, undermining stability in the area will prompt the states having interests there to interfere even further, if only out of a fear that the factors of instability might attract hostile foreign influence.

In such an event, the Arab states would find themselves the subject of competition among those foreign forces seeking to establish influence there rather than confronting these forces themselves.

The blackmailers, who have blown away everything that is sacred in our land, have often found their blackmail to be useless. They can now see that their blackmail is opening the doors of hell to the entire Arab homeland. When will they and their masters come to their senses?

AL-AKHBAR, AL-AHRAM

NC140744 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0520 GMT 14 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's editorial entitled "Is There Any Way To End Terrorism", *AL-AKHBAR* writes: The fact that terrorists have chosen Kuwait does not mean that terrorism will stop there. The only reason for the fires that broke out in Kuwait over the last 2 days and the only reason for the assassination attempt against the Kuwaiti amir a few weeks ago is the fact that the Kuwaiti regime is trying to adopt a precise and definite stand. Terrorism, however, tries to subdue everyone by intimidating them. Thus, it is not unlikely that terrorism might search for more targets in order to intimidate other regimes.

However, it is feared that other Arab countries might wait until they are subjected to such treacherous blows before they think about stopping and confronting terrorism. The Arab countries are unaware of the fact that the primary cause of terrorism, which is beginning to spread, is Arab disintegration. *AL-AKHBAR* points out that statements of support will not deter terrorism and terrorists. The paper calls for the Arab countries to take a decisive stand to stop terrorism by punishing those states and regimes that shelter terrorists and which support terrorism.

In an article entitled "Enough Belittling of Human Lives", *AL-AHRAM* writes: Six weeks after men in a booby-trapped car attempted to assassinate Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the explosions in two cafes in a Kuwaiti city add a new dimension to the acts of terrorism and violence to which the area is being subjected.

The paper adds: These explosions, which either killed or wounded more than 100 people, show the extent to which terrorism has stooped in belittling human lives and human values. The paper continues: These terrorist acts increasingly convince us that terrorism is neither logical nor objective. Terrorism is killing for the sake of killing and it is shedding blood for the sake of terrifying innocent people.

In conclusion, *AL-AHRAM* calls for uniting efforts to establish practical and efficient means to end all forms of terrorism and violence. The paper condemns all regimes that patronize, support, and encourage terrorism.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,896

JN151647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,896 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 15 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With heroic steadfastness and increasing enthusiasm, Iraq's victorious forces continue their combat activities in all operational sectors, teaching the Khomeyniite clique the bitter lessons it deserves. Whenever they try to commit aggression, they will find only violent death awaiting them at the hands of men who believe in God and in the freedom of the homeland and the sanctity of the soil. The tyrannical clique's unsuccessful attempts will bring it only continuous defeats and abject humiliation. They have no escape from Iraq's strong fist except their acceptance of a comprehensive peace.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In an unsuccessful atempt, the enemy sent a force estimated at one infantry regiment to attack the positions of one of our forward units in the central sector of the operational theater. Our heroic fighters confronted it with all types of weapons and managed, with God's Help, to destroy the major part of the enemy's force. Only those who fled our brave soldiers' fire survived. Serveral enemy troops were captured, three hardware stockpiles were set on fire, and several enemy positions and observation posts were destroyed.

2. In implementation of the great Iraqi people's decision to destroy the means of aggression and cut off the tyrannical clique's oil supplies which are being used against our country and people, Iraq's hero eagles of the air carried out a bold and successful raid against a large maritime target near Khark Island at 1325 [0925 GMT] today. After dealing a destructive strike to their target, our eagles returned safely to base with their aircraft, guarded by God.

3. All day long today our valiant eagles of the air continued to deliver crushing strikes against the enemy remnants and equipment in the IV Army Corps sector and the northern sector. They carried out 176 combat missions, after which they returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. Our helicopter gunships carried out successful combat missions over the enemy units opposite our units in the East Tigris sector, destroying three enemy boats and three personnel bunkers before returning safely to base, praised be God.

5. One of our forward units engaged the enemy positions and troops with all types of weapons in the central sector of the operational theater, killing two, wounding others, destroying three observation posts and one machinegun emplacement, and burning one hardware stockpile.

6. Our heroic artillery units delivered concentrated strikes against the enemy units in the IV Army Corps sector, killing seven, wounding others, burning eight hardware stockpiles, and destroying one observation post.

7. A company from one of our units in the East Basra sector carried out a successful raid against an area where the enemy was present opposite our positions. It managed to burn one boat and kill its occupants. It also completely destroyed one enemy bunker. All of the raiders returned safely to their positions.

8. With courage and efficiency one of our forward units in the northern sector of the operational theater ambushed and fired at a group of enemy personnel, killing or wounding several men and capturing others. The ambushers returned safely to their positions.

9. In order to escape the hell of the tyrannical Khomeyniite clique ruling Iran and its sanguinary regime, several military men and civilians, including three of the Khomeyni guards and two families, sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

10. The tyrannical, criminal clique's forces shelled Basra, Qazaniyah, Badrah, and Tawilah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 July 1985

Northern Sector Attack 'Crushed'

JN151542 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1533 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces today crushed an attempt by the Iranian forces in the northern sector of the operational theater. INA has learned from a military source that the Iraqi forces managed to crush the attempt in a battle that lasted about 12 hours. The Iraqi forces managed to wipe out most of the attacking Iranian forces, which were estimated at more than one brigade of the Khomeyni guards, supported by a number of tanks. The military source said the Iranian bodies which were left on the battlefield are now being counted.

Defense Minister on Battle

JN151946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1905 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) — Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has received a congratulatory cable on the occasion of the Iraqi forces' victory over the Iranian forces, which tried to penetrate the northern sector, from Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister.

In his cable the defense minister said: At 0330 today [2330 GMT on 14 July], the tyrannical clique sent its frustrated units on a desperate mission to penetrate the northern part of our beloved country in the Kushinah and Ra's al-'Abd areas in the Sayyid Kan basin. A fierce battle raged all day long today, and your men, as usual, stood the test through their splendid steadfastness against the enemy thrust. They destoryed the

enemy forces on the battlefield, assisted by the valiant eagles of the air and brave artillerymen.

The cable added that through perfect planning, efficient performance, and high spirits, the Iraqi forces managed to completely and comprehensively crush the enemy at 1900 today. The enemy remnants filled the plains and valleys, and many troops were captured. It said that several members of the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command took part in the heroic fighting in confirmation of the living bonds between the supreme command on the one hand and the field command and fighters on the other.

Spokesman on 15 Jul Battles

JN152128 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2050 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

O glorious Iraqis, while you are celebrating the anniversary of your great revolution, God's decisive victory over the unjust assailants is materializing on your soil. It is another day in which your brave Armed Forces are recording a new epic in the book of the immortal Saddam's al-Qadisiyah, the book of defending the homeland's soil and the Iraqi people.

At 0330 today [2330 GMT on 14 July], the rascal Khomeyniites dispatched their frustrated remnants to attack our forces in the Kushinah and Ra's al-'Abd areas in the Sayyid Kan basin in the northern part of the homeland. A fierce battle continued all day today. In this battle, the determination of Iraq's men manifested itself. Their outstanding courage made itself known. At 1900 the enemy was completely defeated, the greavest losses in men and equipment were inflicted on it, and a great number of its men were captured. The situation was decided in favor of our heroic forces.

The battle was waged by the heroic 33d Division under the command of Staff Brigadier General 'Iyad Khalil Zaki and the 438th Brigade under the command of Colonel Muhammad Ya'qub Yusuf. The following units contributed toward confronting the enemy's momentum:

1. The 1st Regiment of the 438th Brigade under Captain Dhiyab 'Adnan Mahall, which is composed of:

a. The 1st Company under Lieutenant Fikrat Mar'i Isma'il.

b. The 2d Company under Lieutenant Nabil 'Abd al-Jabbar.

c. The 3d Company under Lieutenant Tha'ir Hasan Ibrahim.

d. The 3d Regiment [as heard] of the 438th Brigade under the command of Major Samir 'Abdallah.

The following contributed toward pursuing and crushing enemy remnants:

1. The 1st regiment of the 438th Brigade.

2. The special units under Staff Lieutenant Colonel Farhan Mutlaq.

3. The Nahawand Storm Trooper unit under the command of Major 'Adnan Salih [name indistinct], assisted by Captain 'Abd al-Hadi Jabbar Tahir.

Our Air Force eagles played their well-known role of annihilating enemy remnants through destructive attacks on enemy positions, columns, supplies, and troop concentrations. Our artillerymen's fire tore up enemy remnants and equipment.

God bless the soldiers of leader Saddam Husayn. Let our apostate enemies know that all their attempts will have the same fate and worse. Our forces will continue to be at the helm of victory until the enemy of God and of us submits to the call of peace. From God we seek help and support.

[Dated] 15 July 1985

Commander Congratulates President

JN160623 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2055 GMT 15 Jul 85

["Text" of 15 July cable from Staff Major General Diya' al-Din Tawfiq, commander of the northern operations, to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Once again your brave soldiers plunged the sword of justice into the chests of the enemies of Iraq and of its lofty people. The righteous sons of the two rivers waged an outstanding heroic epic last night and today.

They littered the valleys of the Sud Jan area with enemy bodies and what remained of its defeated remnants. Their objective during this battle was to defend the sacred homeland, and to offer this victory to their leader as a modest gift on the occasion of the glorious anniversary.

President leader, your valiant soldiers have reaffirmed their pledge to you to offer their valuable souls as a small offering for the sake of the homeland and its loftiness, under your banner that will always flutter and always achieve everlasting victory, God willing.

May God give you loftiness and victory, and the same to your righteous soldiers, the soldiers of justice and honor, and to all the lofty Iraqi people. May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Staff Maj Gen Diya' al-Din Jamal [as heard], commander of the northern operations, 15 July 1985

Spokesman on Iranian Losses

JN160811 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0652 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (INA) — It was announced here today that the Iranian forces losses following the crushing of their offensive in the northern sector yesterday amount to 940 killed, thousands wounded, and many enemy soldiers captured. A military spokesman told INA that the Iraqi forces set fire to one Iranian helicopter, killing its crew, and hit another helicopter. The spokesman added that large quantities of Iranian weapons and military hardware were also captured.

The spokesman explained that the Iranian forces lost 300 dead on the Birkman-Sandegan axis, 370 dead on the (Hamarus)-Kushinah axis, and 270 dead on the (Hamarus)-Ra's al-'Abd axis. The spokesman also said that as a result of the Iranian forces' offensive against the central sector of the battlefield yesterday, during which they employed one regiment, the enemy sustained 52 killed with many taken prisoner.

Iraqi forces completed the destruction of an Iranian offensive against the northern sector of the battlefield yesterday evening. Forces from the 33d Iraqi Division confronted the Iranian attackers, estimated at one brigade backed by tanks, who tried to carry out their aggression at dawn yesterday. Fierce battles, lasting 15 hours, took place in the Sayyid Kan basin, during which the Iraqi forces used all types of weapons and succeeded in destroying the offensive and exterminating most of those participating in it. The bodies of the dead Iranian soldiers still litter the valleys in the area, and many Iranian prisoners were evacuated to the rear.

Press reports here today mention that several Iraqi Armed Forces Command officers have participated with the Iraqi soldiers in repulsing the Iranian offensive. The situation was settled in favor of the Iraqi forces which are ready to confront any new offensive the Iranians may carry out.

This battle in the northern sector coincided with another battle in the central sector of the battlefield where an Iranian regiment attacked Iraqi positions yesterday. However, the Iraqi fighters swiftly confronted and crushed this offensive, killing most of those who participated in it and capturing many others.

The Iraqi Air Force actively participated in dealing blows to the attacking Iranian units, and in destroying their assembly points and their supplies in the rear lines. The Iraqi Air Force carried out 176 combat missions and effectively contributed in wiping out the two Iranian offensives.

Disabled Prisoners Return

JN160837 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0802 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (INA) — Fifty-two disabled Iraqis, released by the Iranian authorities, returned to Baghdad today. They were handed over to the Iraqi authorities in Ankara yesterday under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Iraq handed over 45 Iranian prisoners to Iran last month within the framework of an exchange of disabled prisoners which has been going on between the two countries for some time.

Maldivian Foreign Minister Arrives in Baghdad

JN150747 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) — Maldivian Foreign Minister Fathulla Jameel arrived here at dawn today on a visit to Iraq that will last several days. Jameel told INA that he is carrying a message to President Saddam Husayn from Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom on bilateral relations and on cooperation and friendship between Iraq and the Maldives. He added that he will hold talks with his Iraqi counterpart Tariq 'Aziz on issues of mutual interest and ways to promote relations between the two countries.

Meets Tariq 'Aziz

JN151722 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1648 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met this evening with Fathulla Jameel, Maldivian minister of external affairs, who is currently visiting Iraq. They discussed bilateral relations and issues relevant to the ICO and the Nonaligned Movement.

Soviet-Iraqi Society Celebrates July Anniversary

JN151934 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jul (INA) — The Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society held a grand celebration at the house of friendship with foreign peoples on the occasion of Iraq's celebration of the glorious July revolution anniversary this evening. In an opening speech, Mikhail Prokofiyev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society, greeted Iraqi-Soviet friendship, the revolution's victories, and the great successes achieved in Iraq on all levels. He commended the development of bilateral relations within the framework of the friendship and cooperation treaty and stressed his country's determination to strenghthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation with Iraq with the aim of serving the peoples of the two friendly countries.

Mokhovikov, deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, delivered a speech in which he praised the great successes achieved in Iraq and affirmed that Iraqi-Soviet relations are established on the basis of equal rights. He said that the expansion of relations in industrial fields, oil industry, and energy are considered fruits of the developed relations between the two countries, which are truly reflected by the friendship and cooperation treaty concluded between the two countries in 1972.

The Soviet official stressed his country's support for an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war and a sulution to the two countries' problems by peaceful means. He pointed out that the continuation of the war serves only the interests of the imperialist powers which are lying in wait in the region and harms the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples.

Sa'd 'Abd al-Hamid al-Faysal, Iraqi ambassador to the USSR, then delivered a speech in which he spoke about the celebrations held by the masses in Iraq and the Arab world on the anniversary of the glorious July revolution, which achieved several national

and pan-Arab achievements on the political, economic, and cultural levels. The Iraqi ambassador highly valued the USSR's stands in seeking an end to the war waged by the Iranian regime, which is supported by imperialist powers and so-called Arabs, like the regimes of Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi. The Iranian regime's aim is to occupy Iraq and achieve its designs by establishing a Persian empire. Al-Faysal affirmed that Iraq's people and Army have dissipated the aggressors' dreams. They will achieve a just peace based on respect of rights in accordance with international charters and norms. Despite war conditions, he indicated, the revolution continued to build and develop Iraq.

The celebration was attended by Arab ambassadors, members of the Iraqi community, and Iraq's friends and was followed by artistic activities.

AL-THAWRAH Interviews Libyan Opposition Leader

JN160830 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (INA) — Ahmad Muhammad Sukkar, secretary general of the Libyan National Movement, has stressed that toppling Al-Qadhdhafi's regime is the objective of the Libyan opposition factions. In a statement to the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH*, published today, Sukkar said that Libya during Al-Qadhdhafi's era has turned into a center for financing terrorism. He added that the Palestinians who were killed with Al-Qadhdhafi's money and weapons number more than those killed in confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

He stressed that toppling Al-Qadhdhafi will stop the deterioration caused by Al-Qadhdhafi's policy in the national and pan-Arab arenas. The Libyan opposition leader pointed out that the Libyan opposition factions have entered a new stage in their confrontation with Al-Qadhdhafi. He said that these factions have made great strides in this regard. He described the Libyan-Iranian alliance as a threat to the security of Iraq and the entire Arab Gulf. He called for a unified Arab stand to punish Al-Qadhdhafi for his crimes against the Arab nation.

On Al-Qadhdhafi's stand toward the Palestine question, Sukkar said: Al-Qadhdhafi seeks to turn the Palestinian resistance into a card in his hand. He pointed out that Al-Qadhdhafi seeks to create a psychological and material barrier between the Palestinian revolution and the Libyan people to foil any effective support for the Palestinian resistance.

AL-THAWRAH Says Iran Behind Kuwaiti Explosions

JN131136 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1048 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* here today accused the Iranian regime of being behind the series of terrorist acts in Kuwait and said that this plan is being carried out within the context of the Tehran regime's aggressive, expansionist strategy to influence fraternal Kuwait's honorable pan-Arab stand.

Writing under the headline "A New Crime Against Kuwait," the paper says: The new explosions were timed to coincide with the investigations into the attempt on the life of the Kuwaiti amir and were intended to disrupt the investigation into that criminal attempt, to intimidate the investigators, to save the detained terrorists, and absolve Iran of any responsibility for the attempt on the amir's life.

AL-THAWRAH says that the Al-Salimiyah and Al-Khalij Street explosions follow other acts of terrorism and blackmail that the Iranian regime has carried out directly or indirectly against Kuwait. The last of these acts was the Iranian Navy's seizure of the Kuwaiti cargo ship *Al-Muharraq* in international waters, which came almost immediately after the threats made by Nabih Birri, leader of the sectarian Amal gang, against Kuwait.

The paper points out that the explosions that resounded in Kuwait and took the lives of innocent citizens were intended to drown the voice of the GCC, which met in Saudi Arabia recently and denounced Iranian piracy against the Kuwaiti ship and called on Iran to accept peace and solve its dispute with Iraq through negotiations.

The paper reiterates that these explosions were a manifestation of interference in Kuwait's internal affairs because they were aimed at disrupting the Kuwaiti decision to expel 500 persons, mostly Iranians, for not possessing residence permits.

AL-THAWRAH concludes: The explosions also came right in the wake of the strategic alliance between the Al-Qadhdhfi and Iranian regimes. Therefore, the condemnation of the Tehran rulers is incomplete without condemnation of the Libayn and Syrian rulers who back the Iranian sadists and provide their crimes with political cover on the Arab and international levels.

Japan's Abe, Delegation Arrive in Amman
JN151832 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrived in Amman this evening on an official visit to Jordan heading a big official delegation on the first leg of a tour of the Middle East which will also take him to Syria and Saudi Arabia. During his 3-day visit, the Japanese minister will meet Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri to discuss bilateral relations and ways of bolstering and reinforcing them in the interest of both countries. The Japanese minister's talks will also deal with the latest developments in the Middle East crisis and joint moves in the international arena aimed at achieving a just and permanent solution to the Palestinine cause.

Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, a number of officials at the Foreign Ministry, the Japanese ambassador in Amman, and the embassy staff received Shintaro Abe at Queen Alia International Airport.

Prime Minister Confers With PLO Chairman 'Arafat
JN151512 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received at the Prime Ministry this afternoon Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, accompanied by Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the PLO forces, and Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO executive committee member. The meeting, which lasted about 2 hours, was attended by 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and minister of education.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Editorial on 'Plot' Facing Kuwait
JN130852 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 13 Jul 85 pp 1, 14

[Editorial: "Kuwait in the Face of the Plot"]

[Text] Recently, fraternal Kuwait — its leadership, institutions, and security — have become the target of an organized, terrorist, and extremist campaign launched by internal suspect factions. These factions have lived on Kuwait's resources and its people's hospitality, but have been turned into tools of treason, terrorism, and crime directed by Iran in fraternal Kuwait and the Arab Gulf as well as in Lebanon, especially against the sons of the Islamic factions.

The terrorism that is coming from Iran through terrorist groups is a clear attempt to create sedition in the Gulf states and to respond to the decent Arab political stands supporting Arab Iraq against Iran's falsehood and the racial expansionist trend led by the Iranian regime. The stands of Tehran's extremist terrorist are crimes that convict them and the objectives of the Tehran rulers in the Arab region. These stands also show that the Kuwaiti people and leadership are enduring this because of the soundness of Kuwait's pan-Arab stand and its championing of the Iraqi people and the Arab nation against Iranian expansionism.

The victims of the recent blasts at the popular cafes numbered 100 killed and wounded. These incidents, the fires deliberately set after them, and the attempt on the Kuwaiti amir's life, in addition to Iranian maritime piracy in Gulf waters, are not only aimed against the Kuwaiti people but also against the Gulf area security and people. These acts are aimed at deterring the Gulf states from opposing Iranian terrorism and preventing the Gulf Arabs from supporting the Iraqi Army and people in their heroic confrontation with Iranian aggression.

The events in Kuwait opened the file of terrorism launched by internal homogeneous factions in the Arab arena from Lebanon to the Gulf. These extremist factions are trying to undermine internal security in the Arab states, deepen apostasy and isolation in these states, and create new reasons for fragmentation and differences in the Arab arena.

The terrorism threatening many Arab countries represents blackmail led by the Tehran axis in the Arab region and carried out by Iran's extremist groups to undermine confidence among the Arab people. The terrorism prevailing in the Arab arena, the policies followed to create rifts in the ranks and to prevent Arab accord, paralyzing the Arab nation's capabilities and obstructing the Arab nation's will, are aspects of one plot aimed at undermining the balance in the internal relations among the sons of the one people, spreading concern in the Arab arena, and fragmenting the Arabs.

Those who aim at fragmenting and striking at Kuwait from inside are the same factions calling for divisions and disputes in the Arab homeland. They are the allies of Iranian expansionism in the Arab territory. The plot is one, although the tools and stands are many.

Prime Minister on Beirut Security Plan
NC151406 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jul 85

[News conference by Prime Minister Rashid Karami following a meeting of the Coordination Committee in Beirut on 15 July; questioners not identified — recorded]

[Text] The Coordination Committeeheld a plenary session today. The Syrian observers studied both the overall situation in the country and the steps agreed upon in light of the plan contained in the Damascus agreement. The plan deals with the security situation and recent developments, with special emphasis on those in West Beirut.

To restore the situation to normal and to stabilize security in a way that meets the wishes of all our people, a decision has been made to start implementing the measures agreed upon on 16 July. On this occasion, I appeal to all our people to support the implementation of these measures. They are designed to defend the security, dignity, and tranquility of our citizens. The objective of everything we have agreed upon is to strengthen and safeguard Beirut and to ensure that all forces there are fused into one. This will allow them to help strengthen our march toward salvation, liberation, and full sovereignty for Lebanon.

If the justification for the current attacks, which take the form of actions against the 6th Brigade at times, and assaults on the offices of a given party or movement at others, is a lack of discipline, then what is the excuse for all this now? What is the excuse now that the forces concerned have agreed to save Beirut from its present ordeal? Those who work on behalf of Beirut and its people must support this plan, which seeks to achieve the objective that we must all strive for. We rely on God.

[Question indistinct]

[Karami] We act on the basis of legitimacy and in light of our responsibility to restore the situation to normal. We are also charged with consolidating a legitimate form of security to put our people at ease. Why should the state and the authorities exist, if the Constitution and laws are not meant to consolidate these concepts and achieve these goals? We are aware of our responsibilities and we do our duty, which is to serve the people and restore security throughout this country.

[Question] If need be, will the Syrians have a deterrent role in addition to their job as observers?

[Karami] We have assigned the task of security to the Internal Security Forces and to a special Army force. Our Syrian brothers are observers, who, in cooperation with the Coordination Committee, will follow up the implementation of the agreed upon plan contained in the Damascus accord.

[Question] What are the priorities in implementing the plan?

[Karami] The plan is clear, and it specifies all the actions we must take in general terms. As for the parts of the plan dealing with the elimination of shows of force, the withdrawal of gunmen, the closure of offices and their transfer to their proper owners, the committee is prepared to receive any request or application and to ensure that action is taken on them. It is also prepared to remove political protection from any violators. The Internal Security Forces, supported by the special Army force when necessary, will stop all violations. They will also strike at those who commit them, regardless of who they may be or what party they may belong to. This agreement is the product of a common will and the cooperation of everyone. These steps constitute an integrated action, and they must be implemented.

[Question] The situation on the combat lines has heated up with the start of the Coordination Committee's work. This has prevented the implementation of the Damascus agreement in the past few days. Are there any contacts [words indistinct]?

[Karami] The situation on the combat lines is another question. We are dealing with it, and are making efforts to ease the situation there and to reopen the crossing points. Frankly, the success of these steps depends on a possible and comprehensive agreement on political reform. This is the subject of our current talks and exchanges.

Security Plan Implementation Begins
NC160644 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Two important steps that will affect the course of events have been taken in the last few hours. The first measure was the merger of the Phalange Party's armed forces with those of the Lebanese Forces inside the latter's military structure. The second was the start of the implementation of the Damascus agreement in West Beirut. West Beirut is awaiting the results of this move, which began this morning with the deployment of patrols from the Internal Security Forces. These were supported by two Lebanese Army battalions in West Beirut. This will be followed by an end to all unauthorized shows of forces, the withdrawal of gunmen, and the closure of party offices.

The Coordination Committee will meet at 1000 today to assess the results of these measures.

The presence of gunmen has been noticeably reduced on some streets in West Beirut. This comes at a time when the Internal Security Forces, under the supervision of Captain 'Umar Makkawi, are sending out patrols from the Al-Hilu barracks.

Well-informed sources told our correspondent this morning that the formation of an Army strike force is underway. The force will have a strength of 300-400 men, and will be commanded by Captain Mahmud al-Qassar. He will be assisted by several other officers, including Captain Mustafa Hamdan, and First Lieutenants Talal 'Uwaydat, Rassan Bar'ah, and Muhammad Habla. According to our sources, the strike force is composed of soldiers from the 107th Battalion. That unit, under the command of Captain al-Qassar, had earlier joined the 6th Brigade.

The Coordination Committee issued a directive at Government House this morning. The document calls for the arrest of every gunman by order of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, chairman of the Coordination Committee. All directives issued by parties

are to be considered void. Only those issued by the Coordination Committee will be valid.

As is known, these orders are signed by Syrian Colonel Daghistani and Lebanese Major Muhammad Farshuh.

7 More Syrian Observers Arrive in Beirut

NC160628 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Our correspondent reports that in connection with the organization of the Syrian observation unit, seven more Syrian officers arrived in West Beirut last night to join the Syrian military force.

Syrian observers will total 35 to 40.

Al-Hashim, Karamah Comment on Junblatt Statements

Al-Hashim Reacts to Statements

NC151538 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Minister Joseph al-Hashim has expressed surprise at Walid Junblatt's call for the adoption of a solution based on killing or being killed in Lebanon. Junblatt literally has said: We will not go back to the situation of no victor and no vanquished. Either they kill us or we will kill them, no more and no less.

Al-Hashim stated: If this is the situation, then why do we waste time talking about accord and about the implementation of security plans? Why are meetings held in Damascus and why are coordination committees formed if hurdles on the ground are being translated into an intention to decide matters by killing? Let games of detente and political security solutions cease. Let us wait until one faction kills the others. Let the game of fighting among factions continue as long as Minister Junblatt wants.

Al-Hashim added: Talk like this by a leader and a responsible person is received with great resentment by all Lebanese and by all foreign circles. It gives an impression that there is absolutely no hope of ever restoring a united homeland in Lebanon. We hope that Junblatt will not say things which constitute a regressive trend in thinking and in national political dealings characteristic of the dark Middle Ages and the law of the jungle.

Karamah Criticizes Junblatt

NC151844 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Phalange Party leader Dr Elie Karamah has called for unity and for confronting the dangers threatening Lebanon and the free Christian presence there. He denounced those who attack the president of the Republic and stressed his party's constant support for the president, no matter who he is. Dr Karamah pointed out that the ferocity, hatred, and danger emanating from Lebanon's enemies are increasing. We offer our disputes to our foes on a silver platter, he said, and call on everyone to abandon minor disagreements and maintain a sense of responsibility. He described the present situation as being the most delicate one since 1920.

Dr Karamah today chaired the weekly joint meeting of the Phalange Party's Political Bureau and Central Council. He opened the meeting by reviewing the Christians' situation and by comparing the division and disintegration existing among them now with the unity and solidarity that prevailed in the past. He called for unity and for confronting the dangers threatening the nation and a free Christian presence. He drew attention to the rabid onslaught being launched by our foes today and to the war which they have declared against us through their statement: Either we kill you or you kill us.

Dr Karamah reaffirmed his party's persistent efforts to restore unity among members of the same faith. This is especially needed, since there is no disagreement among members on political strategy, and in light of the increasing ferocity, hatred, and danger posed by Lebanon's enemies.

He added: Walid Junblatt's recent remarks and stands are sufficient to unite us and to alert us to the fact that we are offering our disputes to our foes on a silver platter.

He said: Our response to this is that we will continue to support the Lebanese homeland, the establishment of a homeland for everyone, the coexistence of all communities in this homeland, and an end to the state of war. Each community should maintain its own distinctive cultural characteristics. A person who rejects these principles, dialogue, and the need to end the war and fighting is someone who is deeply involved in a plot to partition the country.

Christian Military Forces Agree To Unite

NC152127 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Statement issued following meeting between Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces' Executive Committee, and Dr Elie Karamah, leader of the Phalange Party, on 15 July — place not given]

[Text] In an effort to defuse the situation, which has been charged by hostile forces through the spreading of rumors calculated to cause alarm among members of the same cause about internal fighting; in an attempt to find a final and immediate solution to some issues that might be exploited by certain alien groups working to undermine the steadfastness of the Christian community; in order to find the best formula to strengthen the Lebanese Forces' capabilities to defend the structure and decisionmaking ability of Lebanese society, especially the Christian community, based on the premise that the unity of free areas, both land and people, is the fundamental basis for unifying the Lebanese resistance; in order to unite all the party military and security departments operating in these areas under the command of the Lebanese Forces and under their regulations; and following the meeting held this evening between the leader of the Phalange Party and the chairman of the Lebanese Forces' Executive

Committee, the chairman of the Lebanese Forces' Executive Committee has issued the following decisions:

1. All the party's military forces in the free areas will be merged within the framework of the Lebanese Forces' military structure.
2. All the party's security forces will be merged within the framework of the Lebanese Forces' security structure.
3. These decisions will go into effect immediately.

Beirut Details Car-Bomb Explosion in South
NC151647 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1553 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] According to reports from the south, a booby-trapped car exploded on the main road in Kafr Tibnit near 'Ali al-Tahir at 1550 this afternoon. The target was a post belonging to the Israeli forces and agent Lahd militiamen at the crossing point there. The heroic operation, carried out by the Lebanese national resistance, destroyed one vehicle and caused a jeep to fall into a ravine. The number of casualties among the ranks of the enemy and its agents is not known.

As a result of this operation, Kafr Tibnit came under sniper fire and one house was burned. Inhabitants near the area of this operation have left their homes.

Envoy Wounded by Sniper Fire in Beirut
NC160933 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Zafir al-Hasan, Lebanon's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, was wounded by sniper fire in Al-Barbir, near a 6th Brigade roadblock. He has been taken to the American University Hospital. Al-Hasan was headed toward the Presidential Palace in a vehicle belonging to the Internal Security Forces.

Lebanese Army positions in Qal'at al-Hisn have been coming under artillery fire from 'Aytat and Mutall Shimlan since 1130.

Amal Kidnaps Junblatt Gunmen in West Beirut
NC151545 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Within the framework of the ongoing struggle in West Beirut, Amal members riding in a blue BMW 520 have kidnapped two Junblatt gunmen near the Bistol Hotel. They have been taken to an unidentified location.

Tripoli Fighting Resumes; Syrian Mediation Under Way
NC161126 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Clashes resumed in Tripoli at 1030 today between Islamic Unification and Arab Democratic Party gunmen. The clashes are taking place in the Al-Qubbah-Al-Sha'rani combat line. Meanwhile, the Syrian Military delegation is continuing its efforts to stop the deterioration of the situation. The Security Committee met at noon at Syrian headquarters in Al-Haykaliyah to discuss ways of dealing radically with the security situation in Tripoli. A joint delegation from Tripoli's warring parties is expected to leave for Damascus today to examine the implementation of previous agreements.

Israeli Gunboats Fire on Al-Zahrani Coast
NC160928 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Israeli gunboats have been cruising off the coast of Al-Zahrani since yesterday evening. They brought the coast under machinegun fire at dawn today. This forced the Army and other forces in the area to take strict precautions against any renewed shooting. These measures included closing the main road between Al-Zahrani and Tyre. This was done in view of the fact that the gunboats may still be seen off the coast.

Israelis Attempt Landing
NC161141 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1050 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces attempted a landing operation on the Al-Zahrani coast at 0200, but were repulsed by Amal gunmen who are manning a roadblock close to the Al-Zahrani refinery north of the bridge.

The Israeli gunboats attempting the landing fired two shells, one of which landed in a garden but did not explode. The Sidon-Tyre road was consequently closed to traffic as part of security precautions against Israeli enemy operations in retaliation to the car bomb explosion in Kafr Tibnit. The enemy and Lahd militias suffered many casualties in the explosion.

Amal gunmen manning the Al-Zahrani bridge roadblock reopened the road in both directions at 1100 today, but a state of tension prevails in the liberated areas facing the Israeli enemy and Lahd militia positions.

Israeli gunboats have been patrolling the coastal line from Al-Zahrani up to the Sidon coast and Al-Rumaylah at night. The gunboats sometimes stop for a while opposite the Sidon coast.

The Popular Liberation Army forces intercepted a gunboat at midnight and fired several artillery shells in the gunboat's direction to prevent it from approaching the coast.

In view of the Israeli gunboats' presence, fishing trawlers halted their work. An Israeli gunboat forced several trawlers to turn back last night. A sailor said that the Israelis threatened him and asked him to ask the coastal positions not to fire on the Israeli gunboats.

The nationalist forces, made up of the Popular Liberation Army and the Amal movement in Sidon and the south, subsequently adopted military measures and were placed on maximum alert as a precaution against any Israeli aggression on the area.

Sidon port sources have denied the report broadcast by certain private media about the arrival in Sidon of ships carrying arms for the Palestinians. The sources said this type of report is meant to arouse sedition. The sources regarded the report as fabrications which some media broadcast to create tension and give the enemy a pretext to commit massacres.

Legal Proceedings Taken Agaist Hijackers

NC151609 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1519 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] It has been learned from a judicial source that Judge Maurice Khawwan, the prosecutor general of Jabal Lubnan, has accused an unidentified person of hijacking during the opening stages of a judicial investigation to ascertain the identity of the hijackers of the U.S. TWA airliner. The source said that a list of the names of the Lebanese passengers aboard the plane has been submitted to an investigation department. The department will use this list to determine the participants in the hijacking operation and whether or not the names are false.

Cuba, Switzerland, France Oppose Boycott

NC151509 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1424 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cuba, Switzerland, and France have informed the Lebanese Foreign Ministry that they do not go along with the U.S. measures taken against Beirut International Airport.

MEA Turns Down Iranian Request To Rent Planes

NC160613 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Middle East Airlines [MEA] Director Salim Salam has stated that he regrets not being able to meet an Iranian request to rent some MEA jetliners. He explained that the fleet is almost completely booked. MEA recently hired a Canadian Jumbo to meet the needs of the pilgrimage season.

Damascus on Interview With Lebanese 'Martyr'
JN160648 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut — In an interview on Lebanese television yesterday evening, and before carrying out his suicide operation, martyr Haytham 'Abbas greeted President Hafiz al-Asad. He said: President al-Asad is the symbol of resistance in the Arab homeland and the first struggler. Lebanese television explained yesterday that the young man, who blew up the car in which he was travelling near the village of Kafr Tibnit at the entrance of the so-called security belt Israel has established in southern Lebanon, belonged to the Ba'th Party in Lebanon, and that the explosion killed scores of agent Antoine Lahd's forces as well as Israeli forces.

Reports mention that Lebanese television screened an interview with martyr Haytham 'Abbas yesterday, conducted before his martyrdom, in which he explained that he is a 23-year old Lebanese citizen. Martyr 'Abbas sent greetings to his family and friends before carrying out this operation. He said that he would have liked to live twice for the sake of his country. Lebanese television said that 'Abbas joined the Ba'th Party in 1982, and that a year later, he joined the Lebanese national resistance. In the interview, 'Abbas said he hoped to kill as many Israelis as possible. He added that many other comrades are waiting to play their role by carrying out suicide operations.

Reports also mention that 'Abbas appeared on television with a picture of President Hafiz al-Asad on the table behind which he was sitting, while another picture of the president could be seen on the wall behind him.

Khaddam Receives Amal, Salvation Front Officials
JN152042 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2032 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] A meeting between Amal movement representatives and representatives of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] was held in Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office and in his presence at 2030 today. The meeting was attended for Amal by Nabih Birri, Mahmud Abu Hamdan, and Zakariyah Hamzah, also known as Abu Yahya. It was attended for the PNSF by Khalid al-Fahum, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, 'Isam al-Qadi, Talal Naji, Dr Samir Ghawshah, Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, Abu Mahir al-Yamani, Abu 'Ali Mahdi, Tal'at Ya'qub, Abu 'Ali Mustafa, Muhammad Khalifah, and Fadl Shururu.

Talks revolved around the general situation in the region, the Lebanese situation, and the need to effect solidarity between the Lebanese national forces and the PNSF in the service of the supreme pan-Arab interest.

Ba'th, Vietnamese Parties Issue Joint Communique
JN151707 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — A joint communique has been issued in Damascus and Hanoi on the talks between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade 'Ala' al-Din 'Abidin, Central Committee member, and the Vietnamese Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Tran Huu Duc, Central Committee member, which visited Syria at an invitation of the National Command 12-15 July.

In the communique the Vietnamese Communist Party delegation expressed its high appreciation for the multifaceted accomplishments and successes achieved in Syria under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

The delegation also expressed its appreciation for the prominent role Syria is playing to firmly confront Zionist and imperialist schemes and plots. It valued the role of Syria and the Lebanese national forces in foiling the 17 May agreement and in supporting the Lebanese people's brave resistance to force Israel to withdraw from all Lebanese territory.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation expressed its appreciation for the successes the Vietnamese people have achieved in all fields and hailed their historic victories through which they were able to defeat U.S. imperialism and unify the homeland under the leadership of the Vietnamese Communist Party and its general secretary, Comrade Le Duan. It also expressed its deep appreciation for the stands of Vietnam — party, government, and people — which support the Arab nation's struggle and just causes.

The two sides vehemently condemned the Zionist aggression against Lebanon, which is backed by U.S. imperialism, as well as the terrorist practices and murders and massacres Israel undertook against civilian inhabitants during this aggression. The two sides demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces from the southern Lebanese border region.

The two sides affirmed their support for Lebanon's independence and for the efforts the Lebanese national forces are exerting to achieve the national accord and secure sovereignty, unity, and security of Lebanese territory.

The two sides firmly condemned imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary plots and schemes aimed at tearing up the Arab nation and pushing it toward the path of capitulation and deviation to peddle the separate peace deal that constitutes a new formula similar to the Camp David accords — accords that imperialist and reactionary forces are attempting to consecrate.

At the end of the communique, the two sides expressed their deep satisfaction with the strong relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries and affirmed their continuous work to promote and bolster these relations in the interest of the two friendly peoples and countries. In this context, the two delegations signed a new agreement for cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Vietnamese Communist Party for 1985-86.

Media Comment on Implementation of Damascus Accord

Damascus Radio Commentary

JN151334 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, the agreement reached by the Lebanese parties in Damascus under the broad national Lebanese Islamic grouping is welcomed by all those who are concerned with seeing an independent, sovereign, united Lebanon where citizens enjoy security, stability, national accord, unity, and equality. Those concerned about national and Arab Lebanon have the right to be optimistic over the Damascus agreement because it is an agreement that opposes fragmentation, isolation, factional and religious fanaticism, and supports national unity. The agreement lays down foundations which, if established, can achieve a comprehensive national solution in Lebanon — a solution accpeted by all and one that is in harmony with national interests that should be a common denominator for all Lebanese concerned about the continuation of Lebanon's existence and unity.

Optimism over the solution reached in Damascus is based on the fact that those who met there and agreed on specific measures and steps have physical and spiritual weight, as well as negative or positive effects on the course of developments in Lebanon. Consequently, these people are qualified to implement what has been agreed upon. Unless the agreement is implemented, the tunnel of the Lebanese crisis will remain dark and Lebanese aspirations for an accepted situation and a better future will be frustrated. Hence, sincerity is gauged by the practical stand on implementing what has been agreed. Piles of statements and words will be no substitute for practical steps on the ground.

All parties are now called upon to implement the pledges they have made and to take the required steps. Nobody will benefit from trying to show that he supports the agreement while behaving in a different way.

The climate of war, fighting, and clashes should be removed from Lebanon, and all Lebanese should march toward the new stage — the stage of national security and the end of the era of warring factions, private armies, factional and religious sectors, and private administrations and institutions imposing themselves on united national institutions which work in accordance with the Constitution.

Consolidating security for the citizens has become a national and humanitarian need in Lebanon and an inevitable prelude to closing ranks and moving along the path of national accord. Therefore, obstructing the march toward ending private security and establishing comprehensive and general national security with its legitimate and national organs cannot be supported by the Lebanese. Those who obstruct this march will be responsible for the consequences of their stands. No party in Lebanon, regardless of its strength and influence, can stand in the face of the march of national security and accord sought by all Lebanese and agreed upon in Damascus by the broad national Lebanese Islamic grouping.

After 10 years of civil war, it is obvious that no Lebanese party, regardless of its force or influence due to the years of war and private armies, can contol all Lebanon or all Lebanese or cancel this or that party. The path to a solution must be based on national foundations that stem from reality and from basic facts that cannot be tampered with or annulled.

AL-BA'TH On Agreement

JN140919 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 14 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "An Encouraging Beginning To Solve the Lebanese Crisis," *AL-BA'TH* says: Although it is true that the executive steps to implement the Damascus statement, which was recently issued by the expanded meeting, are slow, they are an encouraging beginning that calls for optimism over an imminent relaxation of the situation in Lebanon. What affirms that matters are going in the right direction are reports from the Lebanese capital about the activities of the Coordination Committee stemming from the expanded meeting. It was reported that this committee is currently studying all proposals and will consequently adopt practical decisions and measures which will be a genuine translation of the contents of the Damascus statement.

AL-BA'TH adds: Reports from Beirut point out that the political steps taken so far are extremely important and are a prelude for expanded field measures to entrench security in the capital — security which is the solid basis for action to consolidate security in all other Lebanese areas. The Coordination Committee's success in its tasks depends and is even contingent on the cooperation of all parties with it in accordance with the Damascus statement. To achieve this, there is need to sidestep various issues that might prevent the implementation of what was agreed upon.

AL-BA'TH concludes: We in Syria — and as leader Al-Asad has confirmed — will never spare any effort for the sake of the unity of the Lebanese people and land. In the meantime, we will not allow any party, be it internal or external, to infringe on what was agreed on in the Damascus statement under any slogan or proposition whatsoever.

AL-BA'TH Explains Agreement Aims

JN150633 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 15 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's comment, *AL-BA'TH* says: Those dreaming of turning Lebanon into an arena for their plotting are confused. They do not know how to face the unified Lebanese willpower or how to penetrate Arab ranks with their malice and the tasks entrusted to them in the context of the U.S. plan that serves Israeli interests and objectives. Those indulging in rumormongering have protrayed the Damascus agreement as conflicting with Lebanese and Palestinian interests because this agreement

subjects everyone to Lebanese law and obliges everyone to stand in one rank against divisionist plots.

The paper adds: Once again we say that the Damascus agreement does not only guarantee the unity of Lebanon and the militant rifles, but also protects the Palestinians from those who capitalize on Paelstinian blood in a conflict outside the real battlefield with the Zionist invaders in a first U.S. attempt to test those chasing after American political solutions. We in this country consider Palestine as our cause despite the disavowal of the cause by deviationist rightist Palestinians. To us in this country, Palestine is a destiny which can only be achieved by sacrifices, not concessions to Murphy or the Zionist Labor Party. The Damascus agreement which protects Lebanon from disintegration also closes the doors to the political charlatans in the 'Arafatist leadership who are trying to acheive what the U.S. Marines and the Zionist invaders could not achieve. Palestinian and Lebanese blood will henceforth be shed only on the battlefield that brings the Palestinians closer to their rights and to their homeland and independent state. The Palestinian camps will not again be emirates for those who place their cards in the hands of Philip Habib and abandon the militant rifle.

AL-BA'TH concludes: Now that everyone in the Lebanese arena has realized that the main conflict is with the Zionists, they will spare no effort in turning the camps in Sidon, Beirut, and the south into strongholds that produce Palestinian fedayeen who will join forces with the Lebanese fedayeen so the resistance will be a path for victory, not a cover for the plans undertaken by the 'Arafatists and their allies. Damascus, which has considered Jerusalem the Mecca of its struggle, will not precede events, because it creates the events. Damascus was the one that rejected compromise and refused to submit to any form of blackmail out of its belief in its pan-Arab destiny and out of its determination to create victory and liberate every usurped Arab territory.

Damascus Commentary on U.S. Stand on Terrorism

JN131345 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, before U.S. President Ronald Reagan entered the hospital to undergo an operation to remove a benign tumor from his intestines, and before doctors discovered a malignant tumor and decided to perform another operation, he instructed his spokesman Larry Speakes to announce officially once again that he, President Reagan, still believes that military force should be part of the U.S. response to international terrorism. Such talk by the U.S. President following all the concomitants that accompanied the hijacking of the U.S. plane and the subsequent release of the hostages cannot be taken lightly. We must reveal the implied contents of such talk in terms of misleading statements and a tendency toward aggression that could lead to results that would infringe on the safety and security of millions of people.

We hope our comment on President Reagan's talk will not be misconstrued as having any negative sentiments toward him during this difficult phase of his personal life, facing the dangers of illness and surgery. We wish him recovery just as we wish that everyone in the world could avoid the dangers of illness or oppressive threats of the use of force.

Whether the talk of the use of force comes from President Reagan himself, his aides, or his administration's officials, such talk expresses U.S. Government policy. The U.S. Government will be held completely responsible for such policy. Moreover, the consequences of such policy may burden entire nations. Talk about international terrorism is not unusual and does not require elaboration. What colonialists regard as terrorism is, in the opinion of nations, a sacred, legitimate right to struggle against occupation, colonialism, oppression, and the usurpation of rights. What colonialists consider their legitimate right to aggress against liberation movements, assist dictatorial regimes like some Latin American regimes and the racist regimes in Israel and South Africa, train and finance mercenaries discarded by their people and direct them against nationalist, progressive regimes is in the opinion of nations the more dangerous international terrorism.

If we review what constitute, in U.S. opinion, the centers of international terrorism, we find that the United States regards regimes that were chosen by the people in Libya, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Iran as international terrorism against which military force must be used to resist and curb them. The nations will not forget that the Cuban regime of terror, oppression, and murder under Batista was supported by the United States and rejected by the people. They will not forget that the socialist regime is the one chosen by the people. Moreover, the United States' terrorists failed to overthrow this regime in spite of the flagrant aggression that began in the Bay of Pigs and was instigated by the United States. The nations also know that the Libyan regime liberated the country and closed the foreign military bases. They also know that the nationalist, progressive regime in Nicaragua is the regime that was chosen and freely supported by the people and was established on the ruins of the terrorist regime that was backed by the United States.

International terrorism is that produced by U.S. colonialism and the regimes that revolve within its orbit, foremost of which are Israel, South Africa, and the dictatorial regimes in Latin America and elsewhere. If terrorism has to be combatted, the nations must cooperate to lift the hands of the imperialist, racists, and dictators off nations, their homelands, and rights. The nations must cooperate to seize power from the aggressors, occupiers, and usurpers. If the United States dares to commit aggression against any country or nation, it will harm itself before anyone else.

TISHRIN on U.S. Meeting With Jordan-PLO Delegation

JN150651 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 15 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's comment, *TISHRIN* says: It seems that the first meeting between the joint Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation and the U.S. side will be held before the end of this month, when U.S. envoy Richard Murphy arrives in Amman.

What concerns us here is: First, the United States and Israel approval of meeting with a delegation including certain pro-'Arafat personalities to discuss the Palestine question; second, the Palestinian side in the delegation, including U.S. university professors of Palestinian origin; third, Yasir 'Arafat's approving negotiations with Israel on the basis of Resolution 242, which overlooks the Palestinian people's cause and deals only with the West Bank and Gaza; and fourth, the Jordanian regime's domination over what was termed independent Paestinian decision-making and the appointment of this regime as trustee over this decisionmaking, in fact over the whole Palestine question, which renders the Palestinian side in the joint delegation insignificant in view of its inability to give anything. This is the state of affairs in the region in light of the activities of parties in the U.S. political settlement.

The paper concludes: But whoever thinks that this plot will be carried out is deluding himself for one simple reason —at no time has the decision been in the hands of individuals, but in the hands of peoples. The decision now is in the hands of the Palestinian people who are carrying the militant rifle to face their enemies and to liberate Palestine.

Badr Forces' Return From Al-Biqa' Analyzed

JN121900 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1650 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Palestine broadcast: "Historical Events"]

[Text] A few days ago, Yasir 'Arafat's leadership announced a report that it claimed was a suprise. The leadership said — and what a miserable thing it was — that a unit of its forces stationed in Al-Biqa' had returned to Jordan to join the Badr Battalion. It also said that this unit had participated in the camps war and that its return to Jordan consolidates 'Arafat's position and prestige in the eyes of his allies, the Amman rulers. This is what 'Arafat's leaders said and this what has been said.

People wondered: What is the real story? Some said: Here is 'Arafat caught redhanded in his role in fomenting the camps sedition. Others said: But how could what 'Arafat's group is talking about have happened?

The true state of affairs is that 'Arafat's clique tried to abuse the Badr Forces through their lie. The unit which they talked about is only part of the Badr Forces. The Badr forces are a battalion of the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] that has been stationed in Jordan since 1970. Part of these forces moved to Lebanon in July 1982, immediately after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Because Yasir 'Arafat was planning to leave Beirut before the invasion, he asked this force to stay in Al-Biqa' and not to continue heading for Beirut. The force stayed in Al-Biqa'.

This was followed by the resistance's departure of Beirut, the uprising, and the clash between Yasir 'Arafat and those who opposed him in Tripoli. As part of the PLA, the Badr forces remained away from the differences that occurred. They remained in their positions without being harmed by anyone. Now 'Arafat and his group are attributing to the Badr forces a role in the camps war. They also claim that these forces stayed where they were stationed, despite the events, and were completely out of tune with them.

Hostility toward 'Arafat is not hostility toward the Palestinian fighter. Yasir 'Arafat is something and the Palestinian fighter, wherever he might be, is something else. Yasir 'Arafat is a commander who betrayed the trust, deviated from the right course, and is showing preparedness to liquidate the cause. The Palestinian fighter, however, is a man who carried the rifle for the sake of liberating the homeland. Yasir 'Arafat does not want this Palestinian fighter to be able to assume his role in liberating the homeland. He does not want him to carry out his duty in exercising armed struggle for the sake of the homeland. Furthermore, 'Arafat wants to deprive the homeland of fighters who are always prepared to confront the enemy. Therefore, he is looking for all means of cheap insinuation and fomenting sedition to empty the Palestinian arena of its knights and to make the revolution eat its own sons.

What 'Arafat circulated about the Badr forces during the last few days has deepened the hatred of our masses in Jordan toward 'Arafat's deviated leadership. They saw this leadership unmask its ugly face. What did it then mean by the ridiculous report that it circulated about the Badr Forces? Did they mean to incite an adverse reaction against these forces or what? We will say one thing to this currupt, rancorous, deteriorating 'Arafatist clique: The fighters of our Palestinian people are not cats and our nation is not a cat that eats its offspring. We love the fighters of the sons of our people and nation. Those who are seeking evil must be eliminated so that all our sons will dedicate themselves to fighting the enemy.

Peres, Foreign Ministry on Relations With USSR

TA151910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Israel wants to renew diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and, in its view, Mikhail Gorbachev's rise to power could provide a new opportunity for this. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said this at a meeting with the president of the World Jewish Congress, Edgar Bronfman, who visited Moscow not long ago.

However, Jerusalem Foreign Ministry officials have told foreign correspondents that since Gorbachev rose to power there have been no signs that Moscow is changing its policy in the area.

Shamir Views Relations With Egypt, Jordan

TA151224 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2130 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Jerusalem, 14 Jul (ITIM) — The Egyptians have exaggerated the importance they attach to the Tabah issue and they should not link this issue to normal relations between Israel and Egypt. A solution acceptable to both sides must be found, in accordance with the existing peace accords. This was said by Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this evening at the closing session of the Rabbinical Council of America in Jerusalem.

Mr Shamir said: "We told the Egyptians that the peace accords are not a unilateral document. According to these accords, the Egyptian ambassador should be here, and this hold up is a violation of the agreement."

Referring to the peace process with Jordan, Mr Shamir claimed that "if the Jordanians want peace, they must talk directly to us." The vice prime minister rejected all attempts to hold negotiations between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the United States, especially when such a delegation is liable to include people identified with the PLO.

The foreign minister explained that after Israel made such great concessions to attain peace with Egypt, in the form of the Camp David accords, no new plans are needed in order to promote peace. Rather, he added, the second stage of the accords should be implemented: granting autonomy to the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. In his opening remarks, Shamir expressed his pleasure at reports that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's operation was successful, and he wished him a speedy and complete recovery.

Consumer Price Index for June Announced

Increases 14.9 Percent

TA151353 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1350 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] In June the consumer price index increased by 14.9 percent. This is the highest June index since the establishment of the state. However, our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that the index is much lower than what was expected by the government's economic ministries and the banks. As stated, the index increased by 14.9 percent.

Moda'i Comments on Rate

TA151522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The finance minister has said that the policy that has just been implemented will cause future indexes to fluctuate, but in 2 months inflation will drop to a minimum, as it is in Europe. Interviewed by our correspondent Gadi Sukenik, Moda'i said that there is no question that the volume of purchases has dropped, but there are sales. He confirmed that the relatively low index will help the government's position in the negotiations, and will lower the wage erosion that had been anticipated for the next few months. The finance minister said that if no changes are made to the agreement as it has been worked out with the Histadrut so far, it will not deviate from the framework of the emergency economic program.

Index Analyzed

TA151746 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Report by Harley Braidman]

[Excerpt] It was the highest June index ever, but much lower than expected. The fruit and vegetable prices actually went down absolutely by nearly 2 percent, and housing rose by only 9 percent. Excluding these two items, the index would have been 18.5 percent. Food, education, transport, and communications went up much more than the average.

The Central Bureau of Statistics, measuring the first week of July against the June average, said prices were about 25 percent higher due to the new economic policy. However, fruit and vegetable prices were continuing to drop, the seasonal sales were starting, and firms were marking down prices so it could not forecast the July index will definitely go up by this figure.

Since the beginning of the year, prices have risen 96 percent, and the annual inflation rate is now 285 percent. An average urban family of four needs 776,000 shekels to cover its monthly expenses, including housing.

Under the old cost-of-living agreement, employees were entitled to an 18-percent increment. The government's compensation of 14 percent for August, which is due to be signed tonight, means wage erosion of 4 percent.

Additional Reportage on Emergency Economic Plan

Peres, Levi Meet

TA151525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres hosted his deputy, David Levi, for lunch today, and the latter presented his proposals on the subject of wage erosion. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that Minister Levi said today that he will do everything to make the economic program succeed.

Agreement on Wages Reached

TA160422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The general strike scheduled for today has been averted following a late-night agreement between the Histadrut Labor Federation and the employers. With the details, Tony Gadot in Tel Aviv:

Following yet another marathon all night session between Prime Minister Peres, Finance Minister Moda'i, Histadrut Secretary General Qeysar, and Manufacturers Association's Hurwitz, agreement on wage erosion compensation was reached a short while ago. Employees in the private sector will receive a 14-percent wage increment in the next paycheck. Public sector employees will receive 11 percent. On 1 September all sectors will receive an extra 12 percent. Compensation will then be paid whenever the cost-of-living index exceeds 4 percent per month.

The question of dismissals in the government and the public sector remains to be resolved, including the number of dismissals to be made, the date by which the dismissals will come into effect, and the compensation to be paid to those becoming redundant.

Negotiations between the country's economic organizations will continue today. Trade unions are also to meet to approve the agreement. It is expected that most unions will accept the terms, although unions opposing the agreement will probably be contained by the Histadrut.

Moda'i Comments on Agreement

TA160534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Interview with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i By Moshe Nestelbaum following the signing of a wage compensation agreement on 16 July; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Moda'i] So far, the agreement reached is between the employers and the Histadrut Labor Federation. This agreement is part of our comprehensive plan; up until now there have been no deviations.

[Nestelbaum] Has an agreement been signed for the public sector? Has an agreement on the public sector been reached?

[Moda'i] Not yet.

[Nestelbaum] Mr Finance Minister, what is holding up this agreement?

[Moda'i] A large number of issues, part of which we must deal with in our capacity as the government, and part of which we must deal with in our capacity as the public sector's employer.

[Nestelbaum] What is the main issue that kept you from reaching an agreement on the public sector?

[Moda'i] Who said we could not reach an agreement? This is an extensive subject which requires further clarification. We will continue these clarifications tomorrow.

[Nestelbaum] Is the issue of dismissals still under dispute?

[Moda'i] No, on the contrary. There is agreement on the issue of the dismissal of workers. It is the process that is in question: How will this be attained, and how will the selection be done.

[Nestelbaum] Will you agree to pay increased retirement compensation to those workers who wish to retire from the public sector of their own volition?

[Moda'i] I have not heard of this, except for the general idea. As a general idea, I do not accept or reject it. The details and significance of this must be examined.

[Nestelbaum] In your opinion, does the agreement on cost-of-living increments which was signed with the private sector workers provide an answer to the question of wage erosion in the next few months?

[Moda'i] No, I do not understand the question. The agreement was signed. It is not an agreement on erosion; it is an agreement on cost-of-living increments.

[Nestelbaum] Can such an agreement compensate the workers for massive wage erosion?

[Moda'i] That depends on when the massive wage erosion began. This agreement provides a salary increment, if reference is to the last salary paid in June.

Shamir Describes Negotiations With EEC

TA151824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has revealed to the Knesset Finance Committee that the EEC Presidium is to recommend to the EEC ministerial council that it negotiate with Israel over ways to prevent Israel's exports to Europe from being harmed when Spain joins the EEC.

Our correspondent Hayim Zissovitch reports that the foreign minister reviewed for the committee the contacts Israel held in Europe with a view toward Spain and Portugal joining the EEC. He revealed that Israel has been holding secret contacts with the EEC ever since Spain signed the EEC treaty a month ago. Following the contacts, it was agreed that the Presidium, as stated, would recommend that the EEC ministers negotiate with Israel, and even if the negotiations do not end by the beginning of next year, when Spain joins the EEC, the EEC will give Israel guarantees that its agricultural exports to Europe will not be harmed.

The members of the Knesset Finance Committee congratulated the foreign minister on the initiative and on the success of the contacts on this matter.

Car Bomb Explodes in Southern Lebanon 15 Jul

TA151733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1707 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] In south Lebanon, a car bomb has exploded, killing as many as 13 local residents, 2 of them soldiers of the south Lebanese army [SLA]. Details from Alan Ben-'Ami:

[Begin recording] The car bomb exploded just after 1600 this afternoon beside the crossing point into the south Lebanese security zone located at Tibnit village. According to the latest casualty reports, 13 people have been killed, and 10 others wounded. The dead include four women, two young children, and two SLA soldiers.

The wounded were taken to the regional hospital in Marj 'Uyun not far away for treatment. Soldiers in south Lebanon say the car was a Peugeot 504 model and was flying the flag of the International Red Cross [IRC]. It stopped outside a local bakery near the checkpost and exploded with flames engulfing the car long after the explosion died away.

The Tibnit crossing point, on the edge of the security zone in the northern side of the Al-Litani, has been closed along with other crossing points since last Tuesday, when two separate car bombs killed 17 people, including 2 SLA soldiers.

Lebanon's pro-Syrian Social Nationalist Party said two of its members — a man and a woman — had carried out those suicide attacks. So far there is no indication of who was responsible for today's car bomb, or whether the driver was male or female, but it was obviously planned since last week's incident, since the car flew an IRC flag, knowing that although the crossing points are closed, ambulances and IRC vehicles would be able to reach the crossing points and probably move through following security checks.

A senior source in the SLA said that today's attack and the two which preceded it had shown that those responsible were indifferent to the needs and safety of the local population and interested only in terrorizing the region. Anyone who can callously carry out such acts, knowing from the beginning that innocent civilians are likely to be killed and hurt, cannot claim to be engaged in any sort of legitimate military campaign, said the source.

Jordanian-Palestinian Delegation To Meet Murphy

U.S. Not To Embarrass Tel Aviv

TA160800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] The move which the Americans have been diligently preparing for the past few months is now taking shape. There is already a list of Palestinian dignitaries to be included in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which will meet with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy.

Over the weekend Robert Flaten, the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in Israel, met with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, and told him that Secretary of State George Shultz has already received a list of seven Palestinian dignitaries. The Jordanians selected the names out of 20 candidates proposed by PLO leaders. The United States has promised to let Israel see the names, and that in any event, no Palestinians who might embarrass the national unity government in Israel will be chosen for talks with the Americans.

Reliable political sources here last night assessed that the U.S. Administration would handle the move with great care, knowing that the Israeli Government is extremely busy with healing the economy. The United States does not want to embarrass the government in general, and Shim'on Peres in particular, with the issue of the Palestinian dignitaries.

The talks between the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Murphy will take place next month. The political Cabinet will have to decide whether or not to grant dignitaries from the territories exit visas to attend the meeting. Sources close to Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told us last night that Minister Rabin would express his opinion on the issue once the names are received. The assessment is that the Cabinet will debate and approve the participation of the Palestinian candidates in talks with Richard Murphy.

Shamir Opposes Seeing Names

TA161017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir thinks Israel should not be given the list of the Palestinians in the delegation with Jordan for talks with the United States for study. In his view, accepting the list would be a form of giving approval for a move which Israel opposes.

Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo has told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that, even if 'Arafat's representatives in the delegation were Knesset Members Mi'ari or Darawshah, Israel must now prevent the talks with the United States, because such a deal would be recognition of a PLO delegation.

Cabinet Approves Diplomatic Appointments

TA150933 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 15 Jul 85 p 2

[Report by Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir prevented a dispute with the Alignment on appointments for diplomatic posts overseas by effecting a series of appointments of officials already employed by the Foreign Ministry.

The following appointments of people from within the Foreign Ministry itself have lately been approved:

David Rivlin — ambassador to Bern, Switzerland.

Efrayim Tari — ambassador to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

David Ari'el — ambassador to Pretoria, South Africa.

Gad Ranon — ambassador to Lisbon, Portugal.

Tzvi Brosh — consul general in Chicago.

Moshe Yegar — consul general in New York.

Yoram Etinger — consul general in Houston.

The above appointments have been approved by the government.

Talks Held With Argentina on Increasing Trade

TA160710 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 15 Jul 85

["Communique by the Spokeswoman for the Ministry of Industry and Trade" — GPO headline]

[Text] The possibility of buying meat and agricultural seeds from Argentina in exchange for the purchase of Israeli export products in amounts similar to the scope of the imports were discussed yesterday (Sunday) in a meeting between Minister of Industry and Trade Ari'el Sharon and the Argentinian Minister of Agriculture, Lucio Draciano Reca, who is here for an official visit.

The Argentinian agriculture minister arrived for a visit in Israel accompanied by the vice president of the Argentinian National Meat Council and the President of the Planning Committee of the Israel-Argentina Chamber of Commerce.

The minister, who will be in Israel for a week, will visit research institutes, regional agricultural projects, and chemical industry plants.

It should be noted that there remains an imbalance in trade between the two countries, with imports to Israel in 1984 totalling $41.5 million, while exports to Argentina from Israel totalled $15.5 million. The aim of the talks and deliberations to be held by the two ministers is to examine possible ways of increasing Israeli exports in order to achieve a trade balance.

Israeli imports from Argentina center mainly on meat, soy beans, and seeds, while Israeli exports to Argentina center mainly on insecticides, fertilizers, and metal, electrical, and electronic products.

Military 'Source' on Terrorism, U.S.-Arab Maneuvers

TA151646 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] A senior military source has warned that if the problem of unemployment in the territories worsens, hostile activity may increase. The military source told our correspondent Shmu'el Tal that there are no signs of an increase in attacks from Jordan. It has become possible to determine that the PLO is not currently infiltrating terrorist squads. Most of the incidents involving crossing the border from Jordan into the territories are against a criminal background. The military source added that funds from Jordan are being transferred to the territories. Among other things, the terrorist organizations are funneling in funds to finance their members.

On another matter, he said the maneuvers the U.S. Army is carrying out with the Jordanian Army are primarily based on organizing the force for rapid deployment. The range of these maneuvers is increasing annually.

Air Force Chief Discusses Lavi Project, Training

TA141534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] The Air Force commander says he has no objection to a reassessment of the Lavi project. According to Major General 'Amos Lapidot, this is a big project that requires large investments that affect the national economy. Speaking to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, Lapidot said that the Lavi engine may have to be manufactured in the United States, because the Bet Shemesh engine plant is suffering organizational problems. Since many parts of the Lavi will be manufactured in the United States, it is partly a U.S. aircraft, although it was developed in Israel.

Our military correspondent reports that the Air Force today unveiled a training installation that permits a close followup of dogfights and makes better debriefings possible. The instrument receives signals from sensors stationed at various places on the ground, and translates them into pictures on television screen. The pilots can later review their own movements during the drill, and analyze the dogfights more effectively.

'Sharp Rise' in Renunciation of Citizenship

TA151300 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1246 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] There has been a sharp rise in the number of Israeli citizens who want to renounce their citizenship. This emerges from an answer by Absorption Minister Ya'aqov Tzur to a parliamentary question submitted in the Knesset. Over the past few years some 1,500 Israelis annually have renounced their citizenship. By May 1985, after only 5 months, 1,200 have already done this. If this rate continues, some 3,000 citizens will have renounced their Israeli citizenship by the end of the year. Our correspondent Sha'ul Stav notes that one of the main reasons for this increase is the increase in the travel tax.

Further on OAU Ministerial Meeting in Addis Ababa

UN Resolution on Namibia Urged

EA151038 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Delegates to the OAU Ministerial Council meeting have condemned the installation of the racist Pretoria regime of a puppetinterim government in Namibia. The delegates insisted that the implementation of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council is the only basis for the settlement of the Namibian independence question. The delegates were speaking during the general debate on the report of the OAU interim secretary general on decolonization and the report of the 44th ordinary session of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

Ambassador Mohamed Alioune, the OAU assistant secretary general, said at a press briefing in Addis Ababa today that after having dealt with economic matters, the plenary yesterday afternoon and this morning discussed political questions. Mr Alioune said that an appeal has been launched in the council to provide material and financial aid to the liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa, as well as the Frontline States. The speakers advocated comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria.

Statement Reveals Deficit

EA151104 Dakar PANA in English 1845 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 July (PANA) — The 1984/85 OAU budget has run into arrears of a staggering 13,500,000 million, U.S. dollars, according to a financial statement released today at the 42nd session of the Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa. The Secretariat has warned that if the progressive accumulation of arrears continues to erode each budget without any appropriate solution, the activities of the organization will paralysed. This will also hamper the implementation of the projects for social and economic development which the organization has just embarked upon in conformity with the decisions of the heads of state and government. The arrears of 13,552,677.90 dollars against the total budgetary appropriations of 25,305,171 U.S. dollars are the highest since the 1977/78 financial years. The financial statement said that following the special report presented to the 20th ordinary session of heads of state in November last year on the burning issue of the state of arrears of contribution owed by member-states, the general Secretariat had expected to see a more significant improvement in the budgetary in time.

Unfortunately, the contributions received at the close of the financial years ending in last May did not reflect the spirit of the pledges made during the discussions and the state of the arrears of the contributions owed continues to worsen each year, added the statement.

As a result of this state of affairs the budgetary resources would only be used to meet administrative expenses without being able to contribute significantly to the financing of Africa's economic development.

However, some member-states challenged the breakdown arrears stating that they had already paid their contributions.

Other member-states, especially landlocked countries, complained of the present OAU scales of assessment which they described as unfair in view of their hard pressed economies.

They urged the Secretariat to seriously examine and adjust the scales.

Angolan Food Shortages

EA151311 Dakar PANA in English 1043 GMT 15 Jul

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 July (ANGOP/PANA) — About 500,000 people of Angola's total population of 8,200,000 are facing serious food shortages, according to the report presented by the interim secretary general of the OAU, Dr Peter Onu, to the Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa on his recent visits to drought-affected countries in Africa.

About 80 per cent of those considered at risk in Angola are women and children.

The greatest problem is in the centre of the country, where 300,000 people are at risk. There are 54,000 victims in northern Angola, and 143,000 in the south of the country.

Dr Onu's document says that drought began to strike at Angola (?in) 1981. It has already led to a deficit in grains estimated at 73,000 T costing about 21,900,000 US dollars.

The report says, however, that drought is not the main cause of Angola's socio-economic difficulties. It is overshadowed by the politico-military situation created by South African aggression. This, combined with the sabotage carried out by Pretoria's surrogates in the counter-revolutionary organization UNITA, is what has led to the deterioration in Angola's socioeconomic situation.

The document notes that the (?inadequate) economic structures (?left behind) from colonialism are also a cause of the slow pace of the country's development.

Dr Onu's report stresses the efforts undertaken by the Angolan Government to support displaced people who have fled from the war zones, as well as the large number of refugees in the country: 70,000 Namibians, 25,000 Zaireans and 9,000 South Africans.

The document also points to specific projects undertaken by the Angolan authorities to provide minimally acceptable conditions for the affected population in terms of roads, agricultural production, irrigation and distribution of drinking water.

FAO Conference Discussed

EA151233 Dakar PANA in English 1912 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 July (PANA) — The 42nd OAU ministerial council today unanimously decided to support the

candidature of Cameroon to chair the next UN FAO general conference to be held in Rome, Italy later this year.

Speaking in favour of the decision, delegates from Egypt, Burundi and Sudan stressed the need to remain united and abide by the decision of the council.

Sudan reminded delegates that she was a candidate last year, but due to a change of mind by some member-states, she lost in favour of another continent.

The meeting which adjourned its plenary session to Tuesday (16th July) also addressed itself to the question of the Law of the Sea, with delegates appealing for member-states to ratify the convention signed in Jamaica in 1983.

The delegate from landlocked Rwanda, who said his country stood to gain from the heritage lying under the sea bed, expressed surprise that just 10 African countries had ratified the convention as of January this year.

Ivory Coast proposed that a federation of African maritime associations be established so as to have an equal hand in bargaining freight rates in international shipping conferences.

An appeal was also made by Egypt for African member-states to ratify the African Human and People's Rights Charter, which was adopted by the OAU summit in 1981 in Nairobi, Kenya.

So far 15 member-states have ratified it. Another 11 member-states need to ratify the charter before it can be put into force. Those which have ratified are Congo, Egypt, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia, Tanzania, Burkina Faso and Zambia.

The meeting, which also discussed the question of computerizing the activities of the organization, agreed that a study be made by the OAU and ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] Secretariat before a decision could be taken.

The delegates agreed to discuss the matter at their next council meeting to be held in Addis Ababa in February next year.

Ayyub on Talks With Ghali

NC121306 Cairo MENA in English 1250 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Jul (MENA) — Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, Sudanese foreign minister, told MENA today that his meeting with Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian state minister for foreign affairs, came within the context of cordial relations and the constant consultations between Egypt and the Sudan for coordinating stances as regards issues on the agenda of the OAU ministerial council.

Ghali and Ayyub met here yesterday to form joint stances as regards the issues currently on the agenda of the ministerial council and issues due to be discussed by the July 18 African summit conference.

Ayyub on Eritrean Guerrillas

NC151306 Paris AFP in English 1259 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 15 (AFP) — The Sudanese Government has stopped all aid to secessionist guerrillas in the neighbouring Ethiopian province of Eritrea and called on their leaders and other opponents of the Addis Ababa regime to leave Sudan, Khartoum's foreign minister Ibrahim Ayyub said here today.

"We are against all forms of secession in Ethiopia and the region", he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, though he added that the national aspirations of the various movements should be taken into consideration in a "united Ethiopia".

Mr. Ayyub said the Khartoum authorities "do not condone or support any movement which will jeopardise the integrity of Ethiopia", and were negotiating the departure of the Eritreans and other Ethiopian opposition groups from Sudan.

"We have stopped all forms of military support and arms channelling through our territory for the Eritreans. We are doing our best to see Sudan is not used as a base against the Ethiopian Government", he said.

Since the overthrow of Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri last April 6 the new military rulers in Khartoum have been seeking Ethiopian cooperation to end Addis Ababa's backing for the rebels of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

Ethiopia had demanded as a condition a halt to the support which the Eritreans in particular received from Marshal Numayri.

Mr Ayyub, leading the Sudanese delegation at the Organisation of African Unity's ministerial conference here, added that now Sudan's relations with Libya were back to normal, Khartoum hoped that Tripoli would put pressure on SPLA leader Colonel John Garang, to whom it had given support, to accept the idea of a settlement.

"With Ethiopia we are still in the process of negotiations," he said, adding that Sudan hoped Ethiopia would agree to mediate as the former regime of Haile Selassie did to end the former Sudanese civil war with the 1972 Addis Ababa accords.

Mr. Ayyub said Sudan valued its relations with Egypt, which were close under the Numayri regime but which have become strained following the improvement of ties between Khartoum and Tripoli.

However, he said, relations between Khartoum and Cairo had suffered from "illogical sensitivity", in which the continued presence of ex-President Numayri in Egypt was an important factor.

"We hope that the problem will be solved amicably so that relations can go back to normal", Mr Ayyub said. "We remain allies and our interests are identical."

Sudan was also trying to improve its relations with the Soviet Union, the foreign minister said, "but not at the expense of

relations with Western countries, and particularly the United States."

SADR Minister on Fighting

LD131124 Algiers APS in English 1053 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13/7/85 (APS) — SADR Minister of Foreign Affairs Ibrahim Hakim accused "the French socialist to be allied to the Moroccan monarchy and affirmed that French officers take part to the Western Sahara war".

In a statement to the press, Ibrahim Hakim affirmed that "as part of the military assistance, French officers are fighting with the Moroccan on the walls in Western Sahara."

According to Rabat attitude he said that King Hassan II is challenging Africa and that he is assuming a "heavy historical responsibility toward its people by the withdrawal of Morocco from South Africa", he said. [Sentence as received]

Ibrahim Hakim which is leading the SADR delegation in the preparatory ministerial conference of the OAU 21th summit, underlined, on another turn that in spite of the war the Saharan people will free their homeland and will leave force and independant. [Sentence as received]

Ghali Statement Criticizes Israel

NC141625 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said that Egypt is working to bolster the concept of dialogue and negotiation as the means to achieve a peaceful and just settlement of the Palestinian problem.

In a statement delivered to the OAU Foreign Ministers' meeting this afternoon, the minister of state for foreign affairs said that there have been serious efforts made in the Middle East to solve the Palestinian problem, as witnessed by the initiatives being offered. Despite the difficult circumstances currently facing the PLO, which is experiencing both internal and foreign aggression he added, it has nevertheless succeeded in moving toward the drafting of a strategy based on the idea of dialogue and negotiation. This was demonstrated by the agreement signed between the PLO and the Jordanian Government.

Despite this development, the minister of state for foreign affairs said that Israel is continuing its policy of repression in the occupied territories. Israel has also made these territories liable to terrorism, although this violates human rights conventions. Israel, he added, has failed to respond to efforts being made to settle the Palestinian problem.

His excellency said that Egypt is giving impetus to efforts to solve the Palestinian problem through its communications with the EC and the United States. Egypt, he noted, supports the idea of an international conference as one way to find a solution to the Middle East crisis.

The minister of state for foreign affairs said that the African countries' support for the Palestinian people will help them to secure their right to self-determination. He stressed that Egypt demands Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories in accordance with UN resolutions. Egypt also demands that Lebanon be politically independent and rejects any attempt made to partition it.

In conclusion, his excellency emphasized that peace is the sublime goal sought by both Africa and Egypt. This peace will allow the countries of the region to develop for the good of their people.

The OAU council began discussing the Middle East situation and the Palestinian problem this afternoon in light of the report by the acting OAU secretary general. This report stressed Israel's continuing aggressive actions against the Palestinian people.

Rugby Tour Cancellation

LD152305 Dakar PANA in English 1801 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 15 July: African officials at the OAU reacted with elation today at the news of the cancellation of the New Zealand's All Blacks rugby tour to South Africa. This is what we've been looking for, said OAU interim secretary general Peter Onu. He described it as a victory for those who are against apartheid especially those in New Zealand. Dr Onu said he will tomorrow consult with the chairman of the 42nd Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa on sending a congratulatory telegram to the New Zealand Government.

Leaders Arrive for Summit

EA151321 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Leaders of liberation movements have arrived in Addis Ababa to attend the 21st OAU heads of states' and governments' summit. Those who arrived in Addis Ababa this morning were SWAPO leader Comrade Sam Nujoma and ANC president Comrade Oliver Tambo. In addition foreign ministers of Kenya, Ivory Coast, Gabon, and Madagascar have arrived to attend the ongoing 42d OAU foreign affairs ministers regular meeting. The PLO delgation has also arrived in Addis Ababa today. The liberation movement leaders and the delegates were welcomed at Bole International Airport by OAU and Foreign Ministry officials.

Kenya's Moi Opens UN Womens Conference

EA151643 Nairobi KNA in English 0915 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Speech by Daniel arap Moi, president of Kenya, officially opening the UN Decade for Women Conference at the Kenyatta Conference Center in Nairobi on 15 July]

[Text] Nairobi, July 15 — Mr Secretary-General, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: It is my very special pleasure to join you on this auspicious occasion of the opening of this conference which marks the end of the UN Decade for Women.

On behalf of the government and the people of Kenya I warmly welcome you all to our country and particularly to the city of Nariobi. A special word of welcome goes to those of you who may be visiting Kenya and possibly even the African Continent for the first time. I wish you a pleasant and enjoyable stay in our country.

Allow me Mr Secretary-General to also express our appreciation to the international community for having chosen to convene this historic conference in our country. We feel greatly honoured by this gesture and we look forward a successful outcome of your deliberations on our soil. I would also like at this point to express our profound gratitude to you, Mr Secretary-General, and your Secretariat for the tremendous support you have extended to my government in the difficult task of planning and preparing for the conference.

Our thanks also go to the commission of the status of women and to the secretary-general of the conference, Ms Shahani and her able team, whose untiring efforts have made it possible to convene this conference. However, bearing in mind that the agenda for the conference includes many matters which bear vitally upon the destiny of mankind, it is inescapable not to take the opportunity to reflect upon the formidable task ahead of the delegations assembled here.

Mr Secretary-General, throughout history, and in all parts of the world, the human community has been concerned with the issues of equality, development and peace. It is therefore fitting, and indeed inevitable, that these matters should form part of the agenda of a conference convened to discuss the status and well-being of more than half of the world's population.

It may be argued, and perhaps rightly, that from a historical perspective, our preoccupation with the integration of women into the mainstream of human progress has come rather late. It may also be contended that in spite of the tremendous progress we have made in almost every field of human striving, our efforts to redress the plight of women have achieved less than what we had a capacity to accomplish. Be that as it may, the one thing we all agree upon is that a start has been made, and we cannot afford to slow down the momentum, on a matter so crucial to the well-being of entire mankind.

This conference takes place on the eve of celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the UN. It is therefore a special and historic occasion for all of us. We have come together from all corners of the world, to review and appraise the achievements of 10 years of international resolve and commitment to improve the status of women.

We have also come determined to formulate viable strategies for the promotion of the advancement of women in the years ahead.

Following the efforts of the international community to improve the status of women, the UN General Assembly designated 1975 as a special year to be devoted to intensified action to promote equality between men and women, to ensure the full integration of women in the total development effort and to increase women's contribution to the strengthening of world peace. Again, in 1975 the General Assembly proclaimed 1976-85 the UN Decade for Women with the theme equality, development and peace.

Mr Secretary-General, it is not my wish to enter into the realm of review and evaluation of the achievements of the UN Decade for Women. This is rightly the task and mandate of this conference. What I do wish to say, however, and I am confident you agree with me, is that we have come a long way since the Mexico conference 10 years ago. Undoubtedly, the decade has helped draw focus on the need for positive and deliberate action. Indeed, we know that both at their initiative and at the prompting of the various international fora, the world community and governments have taken many measures which today see women a much happier and respected section of the world's population.

Here in Kenya, our serious concern for the advancement of women dates back to 1963, the year of our independence, and well before the proclamation of the International Women's Year. Our Constitution enshrines a bill of rights which guarantees inalienable rights and freedoms to all citizens, irrespective of their sex, creed, race or ethnic origins.

Kenya, as a member of the UN, has fully endorsed and acceded to the international covenant on political and civil rights, and the covenant on economic, social and cultural rights. We have also signed and ratified the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and we are a keen contributor to and beneficiary of the voluntary fund for the UN Decade for Women. Kenya fully subscribes to the themes of this conference and we are confident that the deliberations of the next 10 days will provide further guidance for greater success in achieving the objectives set in Mexico and in Copenhagen.

In our national planning, we have endeavoured to involve the people themselves in identifying,formulating and implementing their own development activities. In this way, development activities originate from the people and the government provides the necessary technical and financial support based on the resources available. Women in Kenya have been fully involved in this process, starting from village level, and have played an increasingly larger role in national development.

Kenya's development strategy has also given priority to social and economic programmes which are aimed at easing the burden on our women. Programmes such as bringing water to homesteads, rural electrification, and intensfieid afforestation activities, which increase the availability of fuel wood, have been of direct benefit to women. Through their own organized groups, which receive government support, Kenya women are involved in such activities as livestock development, thatching and building of houses, social halls and community water projects. In education and employment programmes, Kenya women are now increasingly taking up professions such as law, medicine, engineering and veterinary science, which were previously male dominated.

Here at this conference, Kenya reafirms her total commitment and determination to continue assisting our women to attain even greater successes in the coming years. As the host and a participant to the conference, Kenya hopes that the deliberations of this conference will be inspired and tempered by the same desire to

succeed, as was evident at the previous conferences in Mexico and Copenhagen.

I am aware that, like in any other conference, differences of opinion are bound to arise over certain issues. It is, nonetheless, vital that the objectives and aspirations of the conference are not submerged by issues whose rhetoric may draw immediate and wide attention, but from which this conference and, most of all, the women of the world will gain little.

The success of this conference will also depend crucially on the will of all governments to implement the recommendations that emerge. Without this will, resolutions remain paper monuments of the forums at which they were passed. While governments are obliged to take the necessary measures to promote the advancement of women, the onus remains on the women themselves to unite and take full advantage of the opportunities so created.

After a decade of varying attempts to advance the cause of women, the years ahead should now see resolute action geared to the eradication of the obstacles to the advancement of women.

Before this conference disperses from Nairobi, let there be an act of faith inscribed in the annals of history. Let equality, peace and the total involvement of women in development become a reality for the women of the world and the entire humanity. Mr Secretary-General, we owe it to the women of the world to come up with a final document which will prove that the journey to Nairobi, in 1985 was not in vain. And finally, Mr Secretary-General, I once again extend my warm welcome to you all. Many of you will have travelled long distances to attend this conference. I hope that while you are here, you will find time to see more of our country, meet more of our people and enjoy what our country and people have to offer.

Mr Secretary-General, it is now my very special honour to declare the 1985 UN conference to review and appraise the achievements of the Decade for Women formally open.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Congratulates Mitterrand on 14 Jul

LD142209 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid has sent a message of congratulations to President of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand on the occasion of the celebration of the French national holiday on 14 July. In the message President Chadli Bendjedid expressed Algeria's assiduity in favoring the development of mutually advantageous cooperation and its availability for pursuing the dialogue established between our two countries with a view to contributing to the advent of an era of peace and stability in our region and in the world.

Bendjedid Departs for OAU Summit in Addis Ababa

LD161041 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers 16 Jul (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid left Algiers this morning for Addis Ababa where he will take part in the 21st summit of the Organisation of African Unity which will start on July 18. The president of the Republic who was accompanied by an important delegation was seen off by Politburo members and high officials in the party and the government.

Correction to Bendjedid on National Charter

The following correction pertains to the item headline "Bendjedid Urges 'Enrichment' of National Charter" published in the 15 July Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT* page Q 1:

Paragraph one, line one: [Text] President Chadli Bendjedid ...(changing "Excerpt" to "Text")

Last paragraph, last line:...add several reforms.

Taking all these considerations into account and others which have not been listed above, and in an effort by the political leadership to make available all the conditions which might bring the ideological theory closer to the popular masses and to make all the theoretical developments compatible with our material and human resources, the plan of enrichment must, therefore, conform to the one which was used when the National Charter was drawn up. In other words: All Algerians, women and men, wherever they are should be given the opportunity to put their opinions forward democratically and freely on all the aspects; however, this should not go beyond the limits of curtesy and good manners. The president added in his directive: I am counting upon the spirit of responsibility, which characterizes us, and the spirit of initiative (? which is required from all the militants) for this historical process to take place in an atmosphere of national enthusiasm, constructive criticism, self-criticism, sincere and frank dialogue, and true democracy. I do hope that this all (?this process) will be within the reach of all the sections of the broad masses; our commitment to meet their needs is included in the framework of our commitments to continuous struggle and diligent action in loyalty to the souls of our loyal martyrs. (supplying omitted passage)

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Greets Iraqis on Revolution Anniversary

LD142031 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution addressed a cable to the Iraqi people on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the revolution of the Iraqi people on 14 July. Here is its text:

On this day I celebrate with the Iraqi people the immortal memory of 14 July, which was one of the greatest days in Arab history. I hope that our beloved Iraq will restore the spirit of 14 July, and that the great sacrifices which were offered by Iraq on that great day will not be in vain.

JANA Marks Iraqi Revolution Anniversary

LD132144 Tripoli JANA in English 1742 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Shawal, 13 July, JAMAHIRYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Iraqi Arab people and the Arab freedom loving and progressive forces are celebrating tomorrow, Sunday, the 27th anniversary of the 14 July revolution which destroyed Baghdad axes and triumphed for the free will and sacrifices made by the Iraqi people to assert its national and Arab identity.

On this occasion the Arab affairs editor of JANA stressed the following: The 14 of July is one of the glorious days in the Arab nation's history which asserts that the will of peoples is stronger than any military alliances and plots of colonial administration. For 'Abd al-Illah, Faysal and Nuri Sa'id have been disgraced for ever in the black pages of history as mere stones and agents whose conspiracies did not succeed in turning Iraq against the Arab nation. The editor emphasized "when we celebrate the anniversary of the victory of the Iraqi people we turn an honourable and glorious page in the history of the Arab nation. 'Abd al-Salam Arif was not an Iraqi but an Arab and Al-Shawaf and others did not call them for the liberation of Iraq only but they formed a front revolutionary awareness which contributed in the aborting the schemes of subjugation. The editor went on to say although new faces have appeared on the Iraqi scene which may be considered an extention to the history of betrayal, complaicence and subjugation against which the Iraqi people revolted on the 14 of July, we have faith spirit and progressive identity of the 14th of July. Hence the fate of these faces, which are under the control of imperialist and reactionary forces, will not be better than that met by 'Abd al-Illah, Nuri and Faysal who had been dumped in the dustbin of history.

Liaison Bureau on Iraqi Official's Visit to Egypt

LD151336 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today told the Arab ambassadors accredited to the Socialist People's Libyan

Arab Jamahiriyah that the visit by the vice president of the Iraqi regime to Egypt was considered to be a grave violation of the Arab resolutions and a flaw in the Arab steadfastness and violation of what had been agreed upon in the Baghadad summit concerning a boycott of the Egyptian regime for its signing of the agreements of treason and shame and its recognition fo the Zionist enemy.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison pointed out to the Arab ambassadors that the visit of the vice president of the Iraqi regime to an Arab capital where the Zionist flag and embassy are to be found was an indirect recognition of Zionist existence, a violation of the resolutions of the Baghdad summit, and a humiliation for the steadfastness of the Arab Palestinian people in the Arab-occupied land.

During the meeting with the Arab ambassadors today, the bureau pointed out that some countries were trying to restore diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine under the pretext that an Arab country that had capitulated had established relations between it and the Zionist enemy. This requires from the Arab countries a quick collective move to contain this step at all levels and regional and international organizations.

During this meeting the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison asked the Arab ambassadors to convey to their respective countries the need for a move in order to face up to the action of the Zionist government to secure nuclear weapons and its tests with the racist regime in South Africa to develop its nuclear arms, a matter representing a danger to the security and safety of the Arab nation.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison called for the need for the Arab countries to raise this subject through regional and international organizations in order to defend the security and safety of the Arab countries threatened by the Zionist enemy who is doing all it can to secure nuclear weapons.

Tripoli Denounces, Condemns Bombings in Kuwait

Diplomat in Kuwait

LD131211 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 13 July (KUNA) — The Libyan Jamahiriyah today asserted its stand by Kuwait against everything that is aimed against its security and stability. The Libyan charge d'affaires, Hassunah al-Shawish, said that the Libyan Jamahiriyah denounces and condemns the cowardly and base action which has resulted in the loss of innocent lives, and it affirms the solidarity of the Libyan people with Kuwait in this tribulation.

In a press statement he also asserted his country's concern for Arabism, the security and stability of Kuwait and the Arab Gulf region, and its condemnation of every action aimed at hindering the rallying of Arab resources and at distracting the Arab states from confronting their enemies represented in Zionism and world imperialism.

JANA Editor

LD152029 Tripoli JANA in English 1730 GMT 15 Jul 85

["JANA Arab Affairs Editor Deplores the Bombing in Kuwait" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, July 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Arab affairs editor in JANA denounced the bombing of two popular cafe's in Kuwait last Thursday which left a number of innocent people dead. He confirmed that muscles stretching and the [words indistinct] ability to bomb must be carried out in occupied Palestine. The legitimacy of hitting and guerrilla operations must be against enemy targets, Zionist, American, terrorist Amal gangs which slaughtered hundreds of Palestinians in Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps.

He said: These bombings against the innocent in public places where Arab families go, are nothing but pure crime in every measure.

JANA's Arab affairs editor concluded his comments by saying: It is not ruled out that those who use Kuwaiti money to conspire against Arabs and Muslims and put pressure on the Kuwaiti Government to obtain more support for their anti-Arab Anti-Islam plot, are behind that.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Visits

Arrives 13 Jul

LD131215 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jul (JANA) — Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov, and the delegation accompanying him, arrived in Tripoli this morning. The Bulgarian minister praised the good results achieved in cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Bulgaria. In a statement to JANA he said his visit is within the framework of the cooperation aggreement signed by the two countries.

Meets With Al-Turayki

LD141632 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jul (JANA) — The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison this afternoon conferred with Khristo Khristov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, who is currently visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

During this meeting, they discussed ways to develop the cooperation between the two friendly countries, to implement the signed agreements, and to consolidate the joint companies and projects in order to realize the mutual interests. The Bulgarian minister of foreign trade expressed his country's desire to consolidate its relations with the Jamahiriyah and to jointly work with it in order to give a new impetus to the course of cooperation.

During this meeting, the importance of the exchange of visits was stressed, particularly for the development of bilateral relations and joint action in various international issues of mutual interest.

Departs Tripoli 14 Jul

LD140455 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] The Bulgarian minister of foreign trade left Tripoli this evening following a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah lasting several days, during which Libyan-Bulgarian cooperation was discussed and developed in all fields.

Incidents of Domestic Unrest in Egypt Noted

Popular Opposition Growing

LD160828 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The Egyptian authorities yesterday arrested 36 Egyptians for distributing leaflets inciting the overthrow of the Egyptian regime. Earlier, the Egyptian authorities arrested Shaykh Hafiz Salamah, the imam of the Al-Nur Mosque, for calling for demonstrations protesting the capitulationist policy of the Egyptian regime. They have also arrested 22 Egyptians in Al-Fayyum and large numbers of citizens at Alexandria on the charge of opposing the ruling regime.

Reports from the Egyptian capital state that the wave of popular opposition to the ruling regime in Egypt has grown and that ordinary Egyptians are now ready to topple the ruling regime.

The government paper *MAYO* has admitted the growing wave of mass rejection of the regime and said that broad investigations are taking place with a number of Egyptian citizens accused of inciting demonstrations and organizing mass demonstrations against the regime at Al-Fayyum.

The U.S. Administration has expressed concern over the growing indignation against its presence in and domination of Egypt.

Police Stop Students Meeting

LD142108 Tripoli JANA in English 1750 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Shawal, 14 July, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The puppet ruling regime in Cairo continued its stringent repressive police campaign in a move which observers said to reflect the crisis being suffered by the Egyptian regime at a time rebellion and mutiny amongst the Egyptian people is mounting.

The Kuwaiti *AL-QABAS* newspaper reported that the repressive security agencies of the regime laid siege, yesterday to the headquarters of the Egyptian Lawyers Union to prevent student leaders reaching the building upon the invitation of the Egyptian Students Union to hold an enlarged students conference in which national and Arab issues, freedom of expression, lifting restrictions on students activities in the educational institutions in Egypt, the ending the system of Al-Sadatist guards at Egyptian universities, were to be discussed.

The Kuwaiti newspaper asserted that the students, after they were prevented from getting into the building of the lawyer's association, headed for the university of Ain Shams to hold their conference at the Nasirite Club, but the repressive police forces prevented them from reaching the club.

Al-Turayki Receives PRC Ambassador 15 Jul

LD152058 Tripoli JANA in English 1734 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 28, July 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau received at noon today the ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

During this meeting, the ways to develop and consolidate the two friendly countries' bilateral relations were discussed with the joint efforts to carry out the agreements and projects agreed upon during the exchanged visits between the two countries and the international issues of mutual interest.

African Arab Union Members Arrive in Tripoli

LD132159 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jul (JANA) — Members of the African Arab Union Assembly arrived in Tripoli this afternoon after taking part in the meetings of the first session of the union in Casablanca in the last few days.

Al-Khafif Explains Union

LD131426 Rabat MAP in English 1248 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Casablanca, July 13 (MAP) — The African Arab Union (AAU), setting up a union of state beween Morocco and Libya, will be the core of the Arab Maghreb unity in a second phase and that of the Arab unity from the Atlantic to the Gulf in third phase, said Mahmud Hamdi al-Khafifi, co-chairman of the Assembly of the AAU.

In a statement to MAP, Mr al-Khafifi said the project submitted by the leader of the September 1st Revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to Arab kings and presidents, and which was backed by King Hasan II, calls for an Arab unity in which every regime will preserve its constitutional structures and internal policy. The project calls for economic complementarity, a unified economic policy, a single parliament, a single Council of Ministers (Executive Committee), a single presidency that will be assumed by a system of rotation, and unified organisms for cereals, railways, energy, scientific research etc ... with a view to gradually materializing Arab unity, the Libyan parliamentarian said, adding that micro-entities have no weight on the international arena.

As to the recommendations adopted by the AAU Assembly's during its constituent meeting held earlier this week, Mr al-Khafifi said these recommendations were related to means of consolidating the African Arab union as well as to questions pertaining to the Arab world, Palestine, Africa, peace and security in the Mediterranean basin and in the world in general.

The recommendations also called for the liberation of the Moroccan towns of Shebta [Ceuta] and Mellila and the Jaafarine islands which are still under Spanish rule, Al-Khafifi recalled.

The AAU Assembly is formed of sixty Libyan and sixty Moroccan parliamentarians and is co-chaired by Mr al-Khafifi and Mr Ahmed Osman, speaker of the Moroccan House of Representatives.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Views Libyan Relations, Numayri

JN151042 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Jul (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has stated that he does not fear that Sudan's relations with Libya will affect Sudan's relations with the United States.

In an interview with a New York paper yesterday, Siwar al-Dhahab referred to the Sudanese-Libyan military protocol announced last week by saying that it is neither an alliance nor a military treaty, but a memorandum of understanding under which Libya pledges to provide Sudan with military supplies. He stressed that he respects Egyptian laws on handing Numayri over to Sudan.

Siwar al-Dhahab Confers With Daf'allah

JN150954 Khartoum SUNA in English 0926 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 15, (SUNA) — T.M.C. Chairman Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab received at his office yesterday Prime Minister Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah.

Daf'allah told SUNA after the meeting that they had discussed the concerns of the transitional period as well as the internal regional and international developments.

Daf'allah Interviewed on National Problems

LD121053 Kuwait KUNA in English 0904 GMT 12 Jul 85

[By Musalim al-Zamil]

[Text] Khartoum, July 12 (KUNA) — Sudan is over-burdened by a foreign debt exceeding nine billion dollars and approximately 18,000 children are dying every month, the Sudanese prime minister Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah said Friday [12 July]. Unless speedy measures are adopted, one million youngsters are likely to lose their lives as a result of a sweeping famine the premier said in an exclusive interview with KUNA.

Affirming that his government would welcome Arab and foreign investments, he said plans are under way to revise existing laws to facilitate the investment process.

He said an expanded conference for Sudanese expatriates will shortly be held to regulate means of utilizing their savings in rescuing the country's failing economy. "We are against the Camp David agreement between Egypt and Israel and all other side-protocols that lead to surrender and Arab disunity", he added.

The Sudanese Army is not planning to rule the country and our Armed Forces are now constituting an integral part of the revolution, Daf'allah told KUNA, adding that transitional government is deeply concerned with regaining the country's lost democracy.

He said we are planning to solve the economic problem through more democratic freedoms for the individual and to the different political parties.

The prime minister stressed that general elections will be held in time (next April) in a free and neutral atmosphere after which "we will hand over to an elected government."

He criticised the defunct president Ja'far Numayri for "mutilating the spirit of Islam" and said the whole issue of Islamic rule will be revised in a manner that would ensure Sudan's national unity.

The Sudan's economic dilemma, leaving droughts and desertification aside, is basically the result of its democratic crisis throughout the past sixteen years, the prime minister said.

The absence of popular participation in the country's affairs during that period is the direct cause of the existing state of deep deterioration, he added.

The only outlet from this economic crisis is to practise a socio-economic democracy to ensure social justice and equal opportunities for all the Sudanese people.

He blamed the previous administration for bad management of the country's affairs that led to the existing unprecedented famine "which has not been seen in the past 100 years" and said over 10 millions are now suffering food shortages.

Quoting statistics of the international charity organization "Oxfam" the Sudanese prime minister said unless urgent measures were adopted, over 100,000 Sudanese children will die by September this year in the Western Region alone.

He said the defunct regime has concealed the magnitude of the country's economic and other problems under pretext that Sudan is the bread basket of the Arab world.

This has led the international community to delay assistance to Sudan while the Ethiopians were able to obtain a higher degree of aid at an earlier stage.

Sudan's real problems were only exposed in April after the revolution but rescue efforts are being confronted by difficulties of transportation.

The prime minister appealed to the international community, and friends of country to assist in removing the transport bottleneck so that relief supplies could be moved from Port Sudan to the hinterland.

Sudan is burdened by some nine billion dollars due to different funds including the World Bank and the IMF with annual interests exceeding 800 million pounds, the prime minister said.

This interest alone is more than the country's export proceeds and moreover internal borrowing from the banking system is estimated at four billion pounds.

In addition to the south Sudan problem which threatens our national unity, the agricultural sector is suffering a state of deterioration which adds to the prevailing famine, the prime minister said, adding "there are also other problems" but he declined to elaborate.

The Sudanese premier affirmed Sudan's solidarity with the Arab nation and said they will oppose all attempts to lead the nation twoards surrender.

Describing the Camp David protocol as a dead one, Daf'allah said it would be futile to waste time in discussing such an issue which no longer constitutes anything substantial.

He said Sudan's former president Ja'far Numayri exploited the issue of Islamic rule to serve his own objectives, and affirmed that the Sudanese people will decide by themselves on how to tackle this matter.

The Sudanese people have special regard to Islam and they are capable to rectify the issue of Islamic rule in such a way that would preserve their heritage and national unity, he said.

Commenting on the role of former president Numayri in the movement of Ethiopian Jews to Israel across the Sudan, the prime minister said no such thing will ever happen in this era of revolution and freedom.

Asked on guarantees to ensure the transfer of power to the people and the possibilities of coups such as the one which happened in Pakistan, the premier there is no way for such a comparison.

What happened in the Sudan was a popular revolution to which the Armed Forces extended support at a later stage, the prime minister told KUNA, adding that revolution was capable of realizing its ends irrespective of any sacrifices.

The Army support to that revolution, he added, led the uprising to be a bloodless one and both the Army and the alliance will continue to cooperation until freedom and democracy are established, he said.

He said the transitional government is keen to pass the constitution and carry out general elections within the prescribed period.

Expressing the determination of his government to rescue the country's national economy, the prime minister said we are putting the house in order through reduced government spending.

The number of ministries has been cut from 30 to 15 and regional governments were replaced by civil servants while the security apparatus and the National Assembly "which was exploited by the former president as a rubber stamp" were dissolved.

Plans are being formulated to utilize savings of Sudanese expatriates in Arab and other countries in activating the economy and an expatriates' conference will be held later this month to regulate this procedure, he said.

In addition new laws will soon be enacted to facilitate investment in the national economy, he stressed.

We stand in great need for Arab and foreign investments and we will provide all guarantees in that respect as a country which aspires to re-build its economy.

Citing Sudan's major difficulties, the prime minister said they are topped by political corruption, economic crisis and problems of education, health and overall reform.

This situation cannot be remedied over night because while subversion is easy, re-construction is an extremely difficult process, he said, adding "but we have to go along the right passage".

On coordination with Egypt over the Nile waters, Daf'allah said the allocations are governed by the 1959 agreement between the two countries.

The current low level and scarcity in water was caused by droughts and lack of rains during the two past years.

The Jonglei project in south Sudan for utilization of more White Nile waters could have led to an improvement but work in that scheme was interrupted by the security situation in the southern parts of the Sudan, he said.

Daf'allah Discusses Numayri's Extradition
NC131420 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Khartoum, July 13 (AFP) — A decision by Egypt to expel former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, who has been living there since his overthrow in a coup last April, would remove obstacles to better relations between Khartoum and Cairo, Sudanese Premier al-Jazuli Daf'allah has said.

Dr al-Jazuli, quoted today in the daily *AL-SAHAFAH*, said the extradition of Marshal Numayri to Sudan to stand trial would be "certainly desirable" and in compliance with the demands of the Sudanese people.

But if extradition is not possible, Dr. al-Jazuli said, the "deportation of Numayri from Egypt will certainly remove the cloud hovering over the relations" between Sudan and Egypt. He added that Marshal Numayri would then be "tried in absentia" for crimes committed during his 16 years in power.

In an article accompanying the interview, *AL-SAHAFAH* reported that Dr. al-Jazuli was planning a tour of Western Europe for October in an effort to raise more aid for Sudan, which is suffering from severe drought and economic hardship.

Police Disperse Bank Employees Demonstration
JN151819 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 15 Jul (SUNA) — Police today dispersed a demonstration by the bank employees association under the pretext that it was illegal because the association did not obtain a permit [words indistinct]. This led to the arrest of (?four) of the demonstration's leaders, who were later released after police obtained personal promises from them [words indistinct].

Khartoum Police Commissionar Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim explained that [words indistinct]. He added that the association had submitted a request for staging a demonstration that would march to the prime minister's office to present a memorandum [words indistinct]. The commissioner promised them that he would arrange a meeting with the prime minister. He said that the judge of Khartoum's criminal court was injured. He came to address the demonstrators on the illegality of their action [words indistinct].

The employees' memorandum to the prime minister condemns and denounces the finance and economic planning minister's methods of tackling the aggravating economic crisis. The memorandum says that the minister has not yet presented to the people any programs to solve the conomic crisis (?which resulted) from the May regime's agreements with international and Arab financial and economic bodies, particularly the IMF. The memorandum adds that the minister has started defending the IMF's policies in dealing with the devleoping countries, saying that there is no alternative to the IMF's instructions or to implementing them. The memorandum adds that this is the same man who fiercely assailed these policies that harm the economies of the developing states.

Council of Ministers Approves Draft Constitution
JN151058 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1009 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 15 Jul (SUNA) — The Council of Ministers held its 18th periodical meeting under Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah yesterday morning.

The Council of Ministers continued its discussion of Sudan's transitional draft constitution for 1985 which had been previously submitted by Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati. The draft constitution was approved after some amendments were made.

National Alliance, Egyptian Parties To Form Group
JN141057 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 14 (SUNA) — A project to establish a popular organization to be called the Popular Forces Democratic Alliance in the Nile Vally had been agreed on between the Egyptian national delegation of unions and parties and the national allied forces.

In a statement issued yesterday on the end of talks between the two sides they said that the alliance will be a framework for the joint work of the popular forces in the Nile Valley to form a charter for defending democracy and human right in the valley, establishing material basis for development and promotion of national sovereignty.

A temporary general secretariat for the alliance composed eight members, four from each of the two countries was formed and will hold a meeting within three weeks.

The general alliance conference will be held within three months to approve the alliance charters and regulations.

The delegation and the National Alliance agreed to back Palestinians in their struggle against Israel, condemn attempts aiming at eliminating the Palestinian existence, support the struggle led by the Nambian people against the racial discrimination in South Africa the statement said.

The statement affirmed the adherence of the two parties to the non-alignment principle and called on Iran to respond to international public opinion to end its war with Iraq through peaceful means.

Attorney General Releases Detained Officials
JN121224 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1024 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] 'Atbarah, Sudan, 12 Jul (SUNA) — The former deputy governor of the Northern Region and the region's former five ministers were released the day before yesterday on orders from the attorney general to the chairman of the committee investigating the political detainees in the northern region. The chairman of the investigating committee sent a report to the attorney general in which he explained that no complaint was raised against the detained former deputy governor and the former minsiters of the region. Earlier, he released the commissioners of the Nile and northern provinces and the assistants of the secretary of the dissolved SSU in the region, as well as the secretaries of the dissolved SSU in the region's districts and in al-Damir and 'Atbarah. He also released the chairman of the leaderships of the dissolved People's Assembly.

European Community Decides To Extend Aid
JN151018 Khartoum SUNA in English 0935 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 15 (SUNA) — The European Community has decided to offer Sudan an emergency exceptional L.S. 15 million aid to be used in transporting food supplies to drought-hit areas.

The decision was taken in response to a proposal put toward by the European Council's Deputy President Lorenzo Natale with the aim of assisting African countries to transport food to the needy and drought ravaged population in Africa. The grant will be utilized in transporting aid from Port Sduan to Darfur Region by air and by land.

A statement issued by the delegation of the Commission of the European Communities here said 5 to 6 planes are scheduled to operate between Port Sudan and Darfur Region as of this month and over four months with a capacity of 250 tons per day. The

statement said the European Community would use its own means to transport 7,000 tons monthly of food aid by land to the stricken regions.

The grant is the last payment of L.S. 60 million emergency aid earmarked for Sudan according to Dublin plan.

Problems With Egypt, Numayri's Extradition Examined

EA112012 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AYYAM* newspaper has dealt with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's keenness to hold more contacts and consultations with Sudan about all issues of interest to the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples in order to overcome the differences in viewpoints about integration between the two countries, the joint defense agreement and the question of Numayri's extradition.

On the other hand, the Egyptian ambassador in Khartoum has said that he has submitted to President Husni Mubarak the memorandum he received from the delegation of the Students Union of Khartoum University about the extradition of Numayri. On the repeated call for the revision of integration between Sudan and Egypt, the ambassador said the concept of integration should be translated into projects and not be just a concept. He said that if there are negative aspects they should be removed, pointing out that the problem of Egypt and Sudan lies in (?production).

SPLM Comments on Government's 'Acute Crisis'

EA152104 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Sudanese People's Liberation Movement Political Affairs Committee commentary: "Combat Opportunism and Sectarianism for National Freedom, Equality, and Social Progress"]

[Excerpts] The puppet military junta of Siwar al-Dhahab is in an acute crisis situation from which it is attempting desperately to promote polarization among the Sudanese people to ensure the proliferation of reactionary political groupings, and armed bandits allied with it, and used against the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army, Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] which is the only national democratic force able to spearhead the struggle against the tyranny of Numayri and Siwar al-Dhahab. The ongoing popular war directed by the SPLA-SPLM has clearly defined the petit bourgeois character of these clique groupings, distinguished by their common desire to (?cheat) and disunite our people, inciting the masses of one region against those of another so as to benefit the parasitic petit bourgeoisie. Their anti-unity prejudices and their hesitations and waverings, as regards their alliance with the SPLA-SPLM, are harmful to the popular movement.

In this connection, we Sudanese democratic, revolutionary, patriotic, and peace-loving forces, unreservedly condemn these quislings who make false pledges for freedom and democracy while in actual fact they are conniving with the repressive junta and hoodwink the people by spreading the fable, by the junta, that the movement is not support by the people as a whole.

Whoever does not justify participation in the insurrection is perpetuating national oppression. Whoever advocates taking advantage of the present irreconcilable contradictions of Siwar al-Dhahab's decadent junta so as to join the SPLA-SPLM to fight for people's revolution is championing the real freedom of our country.

The despotic junta in Khartoum is now making its last bid by buying new lackeys who [words indistinct] involve them in the rash adventure of (?hiring) these thugs against the SPLA-SPLM. Small wonder that this hired gang of opportunists, like the armed bandits of William Abdallah Chuol, hate our revolutionary movement for raising the banner of liberation, the banner of peace for the whole Sudanese people to see.

The hatred these watchdogs of May 1 and May 2 junta expressed for the popular movement, and the support of the broadest sections of the populace convince us more than ever of the justice of our cause. In this way there is no way out of this class conflict except by the victory of the people and the SPLA-SPLM.

Radio SPLA: Government Offensive Cancels Cease-Fire

EA151908 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] In a statement to a Radio SPLA correspondent yesterday, Major al-Tahir (Byor) Abdullah Jak, said that General Siwar al-Dhahab's current offensive against the Sudanese People's Liberation Army was an effective cancellation of the unilateral cease-fire he had declared earlier.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab, Maj al-Tahir went on to say, hopes through his present military campaign either to compel the SPLA-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement to negotiate or else to crush it, should it refuse to talk. This Maj al-Tahir said would not be possible because no force on earth could coerce the SPLA-SPLM into peace talks with the military junta.

As for the prospect of inflicting a decisive military defeat of the SPLA, Maj al-Tahir (Byor) has been quoted by our correspondent as saying that Siwar al-Dhahab, and his defense minister, 'Uthman 'Abdullah, are to be excused due to their lack of experience in such matters and that the SPLA would soon teach the generals a lesson they would not forget.

In the end, Maj al-Tahir advised citizens in Juba town to evacuate it for their own safety, and reiterated further the appeal of the SPLA-SPLM leader, Colonel John Garang de Mabior, to members of the Free Officers Organization, the nationalist officers, and all patriotic officers, NCO's, and men of the Sudanese Army inside Juba and around Mongalla to join the SPLA immediately.

Radio SPLA: Numaryi Reportedly To Move to Pakistan

EA151357 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The ousted leader of May 1 regime Ja'far Numayri, who is currently in Egypt, is preparing to move to Pakistan within a few weeks time according to Radio SPLA special correspondent in the Middle East. The presence of Sudan's exdictator is now straining relations between the Sudanese and the Egyptian authorities because of the refusal of the Egyptian Government to return Numayri to Sudan for trial. Asked about the report an SPLA-SPLM spokesman refused to comment.

ETHIOPIA

Italy Promises Aid for Development Project

EA151457 Addis Ababa in Amharic To Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] The Italian deputy foreign minister today stated that his government will provide the necessary aid for the comprehensive development project under way in Belef Valley.

Mr Francesco Forte, the Italian deputy foreign minister and head of the emergency aid program, stated this at Bole International Airport before leaving for Djibouti on completion of his 3-day working visit to revolutionary Ethiopia.

Mr Forte stated that his current visit had enabled him to see at close range the effects of the drought in our country, the efforts made and being made by the government to solve the problem, and the measures it has taken. He said the Italian Government will continue giving aid in this respect.

The deputy minister pointed out that the Italian Government will strengthen Italian medical personnel, and give technical aid and various medicines. He also stated that he had held discussions on spheres of cooperation that would help strengthen the basic health care program. He stated that the Italian Government will build a silo to accomodate acquired grain, and provide agricultural machinery, seeds, and trucks.

Briefs

Bulgarian Drought Aid — The Dimitrov Youth League Central Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria today gave aid consisting of various medicines and blankets for the use of our compatriots affected by drought. This aid was in line with an agreement between the youth associations of the two countries. At a ceremony held at Bole International Airport Comrade Getachew Robele, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee member and Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association chairman, received the aid from Comrade (Basivo Zhar Dimitrov) the second secretary of the Bulgarian Embassy in Revolutionary Ethiopia. [Text] [*Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Oromo 1600 GMT 14 Jul 85 EA*]

SOMALIA

SNM Fighters Claim Attacks in Northwest

EA152341 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] On 13 July, 1985, the fighters of the Somali National Movement, SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces, attacked the bases of the loyalist troops of General Barre at (Bali Gubadley) and (Camp Juug) Villages, in Hargeisa District, northwest region. The reports add that SNM fighters razed to the ground the two bases of the loyalist troops of Siad Barre regime who were stationed in those bases, and an unspecified number of soldiers were killed and wounded. The reports further add that the fighters of the SNM burned three APC vehicles, two field guns and a TM Fiat vehicle. The reports say that the SNM fighters returned to their base safely.

Rebels Claim 30 Government Troops Killed

EA152335 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] On 12 July, 1985 the fighters of the Somali National Movement, SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces, launched a surprise attack on the loyalist troops of Siad Barre stationed at (Durukhsi) village, Togdher region, northern Somalia. The SNM fighters killed 30 soldiers from the Mogadishu regime and wounded many others. The reports add that the dispirited forces of General Siad Barre regime fled for their lives when they were engaged by the SNM fighters. The reports add that the SNM fighters returned to their base safely.

TANZANIA

President Nyerere Speaks on National Problems

EA091411 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Speech by President Julius Kambarage Nyerere at meeting with Dar es Salaam businessmen and industrialists in Diamond Jubilee Hall in Dar es Salaam — live]

[Excerpts] Ndugu businessmen, I asked for this meeting to be called. I felt I should have an opportunity to meet with you so that we could discuss our country's economic problems. I will summarize them, because as I discuss them here with you, I will also be discussing them with others. I mentioned them again yesterday.

It is much easier to say that the problems we have are evident in two areas. They are evident in food shortages and they are also evident in the shortage of foreign exchange. They are evident, and in fact if we had enough food, if we were not worried about food, and if we had enough foreign exchange, then we would not be talking about economic problems. Our economic problems are in these two areas: food shortages and lack of foreign exchange.

As far as the situation in Tanzania is concerned, I tried to speak on this yesterday, as well as on 1 May. I tried to speak on this when I addressed workers in Tanga. In our situation, these problems have been exploited. They have been exploited to create another problem. They have been exploited in an attempt to destabilize us, to destabilize the country in two areas. One area is that of our unity. We have been challenged: We have been challenged in the area of our country's unity. There are people — they alone know why they did it — who thought that these economic problems provided an excellent opportunity for undermining this country's unity. They tried to do that.

Second, they tried to destabilize us ideologically. Politics: this country has its policy. It has declared it. We say that we follow a policy of socialism and self-reliance. That is what we have declared. Others have decided to follow their own ideologies and

policies. We have decided that our policy is that of socialism and self-reliance.

Now, we have these economic problems. We have food shortages and lack of foreign exchange. Because of our lack of foreign exchange, and because our economy relies heavily on foreign exchange, we are faced with massive shortages. We have shortages of soap, toothpaste, cooking oils, vehicles, tires, and many other things. Agitators accordingly realized that this provided an opportunity to attack our ideology, to attack our policy, saying: Your problems result from your policy, particularly your policy of socialism and self-reliance. That is the major cause of your problems. Had it not been for your policy, your situation would have been better. [Words indistinct] but I say this: nationally, we have these problems.

In facing some of these problems I think we could say that we have won. We could say honestly that in facing some of them we have won. I think that in the question of destabilization, we could say openly that we have won. I think anyone who tried to destabilize our unity and has not given up hope yet must be a very strong-willed person. He must either be very strong-willed or foolish, but honestly I think he should give up hope. True, efforts have been made to undermine our country's unity, but I think in that area we have won. I am very sure about that. Our country's unity is solid and will continue that way although efforts have been made to use ordinary problems. Every country has these problems. I presume that we are all aware of that. I am sure that we have won in the area of unity — our country has remained firm with the same unity. I think everyone must be happy about that.

But although I say that perhaps some businessmen doubted the joy of this victory, I am sure that all of you, as I said earlier, are happy that our country has retained its unity and stability. [Prolonged applause] Every businessman wants stability. No businessman, unless he is a very useless businessman, wants to conduct business in a state of turmoil or [words indistinct]. Every businessman wants peace and stability so that his business can progress.

I say this: We have a peaceful and stable environment. We have succeeded and I hope all businessmen are happy about this. But I would like to say categorically to all types of businessmen in Tanzania, the socialist and the nonsocialist, that peace in any country — not only in our country but in any country — peace and stability, if there is peace in a country and the people are calm and when that peace is genuine and not based on threats — genuine peace and stability — in such a situation there are two major contributing factors. Either there is justice in such a place, or there is hope that justice will be exercised. Without justice in any community, if all there is is ill-feeling, exploitation, and fighting, or without the hope that there will be justice, hope that even if there is no justice right now one can nevertheless see efforts to try and create a community based on justice, it is very difficult to have stability. You cannot have stability.

There are problems now and I believe that here at home it is not enough to feel happy about stability alone, to feel happy that the country is stable, united, calm. It is not enough to feel happy about stability alone. It is appropriate that you should feel happy about the source of our stability. The source of stability in Tanzania is the policy of socialism. It is the parent of the prevailing stability. Without it you would not enjoy stability and, I think, in that respect we have won. I was trying to explain our problems of food and foreign exchange and how people have used them to destabilize us. On destabilization, I think we have won. And the victory is not just a simple one, it is an excellent victory because it bolsters the confidence of all of us that we will overcome the other problems in the journey ahead. I wanted to stress that first issue.

The second issue is food. Have we won or are we in the process of winning? Victory is underway. In the past, we were faced with some slight food problems but last year we were faced with massive problems. And because Africa was faced with massive problems the psychology of it also shocked us greatly. We had a food shortage, and in addition, the African Continent had a massive food shortage. Many people died and we were greatly horrified. But I think that we have also won in this respect. But we think that we now have a solution to the food problem. I was confident yesterday when I said that we now have a solution to the question of food in Tanzania. We could be fully self-sufficient in food if only we would do what is required of us.

Our country gets sufficient rain -- some areas get sufficient rain. If we expand our farms, particularly in those areas with sufficient and dependable rain [words indistinct] the country will be self-sufficient in food. There is no need to wait. Let us do it now. I am not worried about food production. I am confident that this country has the capacity to feed itself and, indeed, yesterday I challenged Tanzanian peasants to increase production.

It is not enough that we should be self-sufficient in the matter of food, but with regard to three food crops -- corn, rice, and beans -- we should not simply be self-sufficient but should have enough to satisfy our hunger and still have some surplus. This we can transform into cash crops, which we can sell to get foreign exchange. This is a matter I wish you to direct your attention to — foreign exchange. Our problems are very great indeed.

This country relies very much on imports. You businessmen know this very well. Those in factories know this. Your factories will come to a standstill without foreign exchange. Those of you who sell — you sell and your goods are exported and you get the money here, you know this. You know that this economy, particularly this economy called the modern sector [preceeding two words in English] of business and industry — as well as transportation — relies very much on foreign exchange.

Now, let me give you an example: Before 1973, the money we used to get, we got by selling coffee, sisal, cotton, pyrethrum, and cashew nuts. We got all the money. Then we bought what we needed. Oil, as you know all of you here need it, oil used to require 10 percent. At that time we used to consume nearly 1 million tons — 800, 900,000 tons. That is nearly 1 million tons. We spent 10 percent on oil, the rest, 90 percent, we used to import all the rest, transportation and other needs. Even then we were not proud that our economy was very good, but it was better than now. Ninety percent was available to satisfy our needs. Now we have reduced our oil consumption because we cannot afford to import much oil. We reduced our oil.

I am not sure — actually, I do not believe — that in the last 12 months we shall be able to import even half a million tons, perhaps less than half a million tons. Moreover, we have problems to get those. But this will consume 60 percent of our income now. The remaining 40 percent is what you can use to import your other requirements.

Because of inflation I am told that 15 shillings' worth in those days now costs 40 shillings. This is what you have to bring in the rest of what you need. So when, when shall we go back? When shall we go back step by step until we reach one day what we used in foreign exchange when we used only 10 percent to bring in oil? When shall we reach that point? When we do so we shall have reached the position of 1972. [date as heard]

This is what made me say: let me just talk to the businessmen. All businessmen and industrialists are great users of foreign exchange. You cannot live without foreign exchange. You are just like the fish in the water. Take the fish out of the water and it dies. Without foreign exchange, you are without life.

But the great earners of foreign exchange are the farmers. The sisal growers, of course, dont earn much nowadays but what they earn is not insubstantial. Coffee growers earn us a lot, also the cotton and tobacco growers. The tea growers, and growers of pyrethrum and cashew nuts — these are the ones who earn us a great deal. Their produce is sold by cooperatives. In the past there were cooperatives such as the tea cooperatives. They sell abroad and get foreign exchange. What they get goes to the treasury — not the treasury but to the governor of the bank. The head of a department has to go to the governor of the bank. It was very difficult to get the money. [Nyerere laughs]

They are paid [words indistinct] but what they want is to use foreign exchange to earn more foreign exchange. But it was so difficult for the governor to give them anything because the governor uses the money for other purposes. He distributes it here and there and the money is finished. Those who need it cannot get it.

Today I was with the governor of the Central Bank. I asked him if we have paid — because we have not paid, and there are debts that must be settled. I told him, governor, let us pay the debts — at least those which we must pay. He said: Big Bwana, where can I get the money? Let me ask them [as heard] perhaps they can nibble at some of their savings to pay these debts. Now I say the earners of foreign exchange are the farmers, they are earners of foreign exchange. We should give them the money so that they may continue to earn us foreign exchange. That is all.

What incentives can we give them? Prices! The incentive is prices! The incentive for these people is the price for their produce! That is all. So we increased the price of cotton, and so on. But there are still problems. What other incentives can we give them? We can make goods available in the shops, so that when they get paid they can go to the shops and find stocks of soap, bicycles, and textiles. They become happy and will continue to work harder. That is all.

That is the only reason why I called you here, my friends. Let us seek ways so that we not only just spend foreign exchange but we also help to earn it, because this is a very serious problem now for the country. Foreign exchange — we cannot have a group of intelligent people, experienced people, able-bodied people who are simply spenders of foreign exchange who do not earn it. This we cannot afford.

We shall be totally self-sufficient in food so that we do not spend one penny on food. We will save that foreign exchange. So, either we all earn foreign exchange, or we save foreign exchange, or we do both. What I am actually asking of you businessmen is that we cooperate in trying to earn foreign exchange. Take the example of a soap factory. You need oil seeds. Sometime ago we used to get some palm oil from Malaysia. There was a time we were importing some oil from Malaysia for use in our soap factory. Well, fine, you can do that temporarily but then you can go on for good because we have the land. [sentence as heard] We must produce some oil here.

We used to be exporters of copra. Now we do not export copra. But since land exists in plenty, why don't we plant coconut trees? We could produce copra. We cannot afford to import. Land is lying idle — there is so much land in this country, sometimes I do not know what to do with it.

Some of my neighbors beg me to allow them to send people into Tanzania because land is idle here while they are squeezed. They ask to send people here.

We have debts, but we do not pay our debts. I hear that we owe the IMF, we owe the World Bank, and as you know, these honorable organizations become unhappy when their debts are not paid. They want their debts paid. I do not know where we will get the money to pay their debts. They want us to pay them. [Nyerere laughs] And a multitude of others also want us to pay them. Well, we have to pay because it is a matter of honor to pay. You know, when you borrow you must pay. But what can we pay with? And in the meantime you are asking for foreign exchange.

We have Rukwa, Nbeya, Iringa, and Ruvuma regions. These regions refer to themselves as the big five — big five in the production of grain. I presume that Dar es Salaam could only refer to itself as the big one — the big spender of foreign exchange. [Nyerere laughs] Just a big spender of foreign exchange without producing foreign exchange. It is absolutely true: We have a concentration of spenders of foreign exchange in Dar es Salaam who do not earn foreign exchange. I feel that this is not right.

My friends, I think I have said enough. Do you want to ask any questions. No? I am grateful. Thank you very much. [prolonged applause]

CAMEROON

Yaounde Welcomes U.S. Sanctions Against RSA

AB121503 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The American Senate has dealt a hard blow to the racist clique in Pretoria. In fact, the American Senate has just voted a trade embargo against the white minority of South Africa. This vote, which is the outcome of extended lobbying, is aimed at pressuring the racists to put an end to the apartheid system practised in South Africa for over 3 decades. The question that one might ask is: What can the importance of such a decision be?

To answer this question, one must be sure about the content of this American Senate decision. The draft bill provides for prohibiting the export of computer materials, and stopping bank loans for the South African Government. But this is not all: the Senate also decided to put an end to nuclear and trade cooperation with Pieter Botha's country.

Now back to the question of what the effect of such a decision on the criminal clique of South Africa might be. One cannot say right away what adverse effect it may have on them. But there is one thing Pretoria will not take well from a country it has always considered to be its most faithful friend, its greatest defender in the forum of nations. A few months ago, the House of Representatives backed economic sanctions against the butchers of black townships, Crossroads, Sharpeville, and others like Soweto. In fact, there were many who said such sanctions would not be effective for it is the already deprived blacks who will suffer more from such decisions.

Whether this is true or not is beside the point, for the aim of such a decision is not exclusively to put the racist economy into difficulty but rather a moral stance. South Africa is sufficiently rich to do without trade cooperation with the United States for some time. And it is not the break in such ties between the two countries that will bring the racists to their knees. The simple fact that Pretoria will know that it has now lost the confidence of its most faithful defender will have a psychological effect, and this is apparently the intention of the United States.

As for the assertion that it is the black who will be the first to suffer from the American sanctions, this is not quite certain. This is a mere decoy. The blacks in South Africa have already fallen to the bottom and he who is down need not fear falling. It is rather the white South Africans who need computers; it is they who need nuclear-weapons and the Americans have now decided to deprive Botha and his clique of these high-tech products. It is not the poor and hungry blacks of Soweto, Sharpeville, and the Bantustans who will suffer from such a decision. It is rather the imperialist and racist whites who will suffer. Everybody's hope on this continent is that other Western countries will follow the U.S. example.

CHAD

Opposition Factions Gathering in Brazzaville

AB151008 Paris AFP in French 0755 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 13 Jul (AFP) — Most of the leaders of the Chadian factions including Mr Goukouni Oueddei, the president of the (pro-Libyan) Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT], but excluding the Ndjamena government, are in Brazzaville at the invitation of the Congo, it was learned from very reliable sources in this capital. No information on this has been published by the Congolese press.

The same sources, however, rule out the possibility of another Chadian reconciliation meeting a few days prior to President Denis Sassou-Nguesso's departure on Tuesday for Addis Ababa, where he will attend the OAU summit. At this stage, discussions should begin between various factions present in Brazzaville to define the position to adopt in the event of another reconciliation conference including, this time, Hissein Habre's regime, the same sources stated. For the moment, President Hissein Habre has not been invited to go to Brazzaville, the same sources further stated.

It will be recalled that last Saturday, Mahamat Nouri, a close aide of Mr Habre, paid a 24-hour visit to Brazzaville where he met the Congolese head of state. Mr Nouri brought a message concerning notably efforts toward national reconciliation from Mr Habre, and stated on television that he hoped to seize the opportunity to have contacts with opposition groups in the Congolese capital.

It should be noted that the OAU, at its last summit, charged the Congo to reconvene the various Chadian factions for a national reconciliation conference. Reliable sources in Brazzaville state that Mr Goukouni is heading a large delegation including notably his foreign minister, Adoum Yacoub. The presence is also noted in the Congolese capital of Abdel Kader Kamougue, vice president of GUNT; General Djogo, chief of staff of the GUNT forces and leader of a front of several factions recently created in Paris.

It is further indicated from reliable sources that the Democratic and Revolutionary Council [CDR], the largest political and military faction of GUNT, but which has kept its distance from Goukouni and Tripoli, is represented by Rakhis Manami and Bourkou Mandat, its representative in Tripoli.

Other less important factions are also present, according to the same sources.

Last October, the Congo brought together a dozen Chadian factions for a national reconciliation conference which had to stop its deliberations within 1 week after they had reached a deadlock.

GABON

Senegal President Arrives, Comments on OAU

AB152103 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The Senegalese head of state, President Abdou Diouf, arrived in Libreville this afternoon for his second visit to Gabon since he assumed office in January 1981. After praising the exceptional relations existing between Senegal and Gabon, President Abdou Diouf said that although his visit is a private one, he will discuss international, African, and bilateral issues with President Bongo. Listen to President Abdou Diouf.

[Begin recording] [Diouf] First of all, I would like to sincerely thank my brother and friend, President El Hadj Omar Bongo, for the fraternal and warm reception he accords me every time I arrive in Libreville.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr president, concerning the OAU, persistent rumors have said that Senegal will present a candidate for the post of secretary general of the Organization of African Unity. What do you think about those rumors? Furthermore, according to the rumors, you are regarded as the future chairman of the continental organization. Anyway, we would like to know whether you will personally take part in the next OAU summit in Addis Ababa?

[Diouf] First, I will answer the last question. In fact, I will personally participate in the next OAU summit in Addis Ababa. Tomorrow, late in the morning, I will go to Addis Ababa from Libreville. As for the question relating to my possible election as current chairman of the Organization, I will not answer it. I think that when the heads of state meet in Addis Ababa, they can (?answer it) [words indistinct]. Concerning rumors that Senegal is to submit a candidate for the post of the secretary general of the Organization, I can say that they are unfounded and I strongly deny them. [End recording]

ZAIRE

Mobutu Receives Dakar Mayor, Message from Diouf

AB160920 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1835 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 15 Jul (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the MPR founding chairman, received on Monday at Camp Tshatshi Mr Mamadou Diop, the mayor of Dakar, who brought him a personal message from Mr Abdou Diouf, the Senegalese head of state. The content of the message was not revealed. However, the mayor of Dakar said it is a "message of solidarity and total support" to the leader of the authentic Zairian revolution.

The visit of Mr Mamadou Diop falls within the framework of the twinning of the Senegalese and Zairian capitals.

AZAP, ANGOP Sign Cooperation Agreement

AB152150 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Henceforth, everything will work toward the smooth running of the ZAIRIAN PRESS AGENCY [AZAP] and the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY [ANGOP]. Mr Raimundo Sotto-Maior, the director general of ANGOP, and Citizen Landu Lusala Khasa, the director of AZAP, yesterday in Kinshasa signed a cooperation and mutual assistance agreement which will now govern operations between the two press agencies. According to the terms of this agreement, ANGOP and AZAP have agreed to use each other's information services in their respective countries in the field of telegraphic and radio transmissions. The two sides have also agreed to assume full responsibility for the news transmitted to each other and undertake to exploit the information received without altering its meaning.

AZAP Commentary on Accord

AB152037 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0941 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Commentary: "Zaire-Angola, Another Instrument for cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 15 Jul (AZAP) — Once again, Angolans and Zairians came together around the same table. This happened last Saturday at the end of the first part of the visit to Zaire by the ANGOP director general which began last Thursday.

On this occasion, the press agencies of the two countries signed an agreement on cooperation and mutual aid which, in the minds of the two partners, does not set a limit to their common action. The new instrument, on the contrary, constitutes a base for broader initiatives at the level of the two countries.

In fact, this means that Angola and Zaire will ensure against any risk of misunderstanding or contempt of any nature.

Also, the two parties have resolved to give priority to the "national" version in the presentation of events that take place in their respective countries. Likewise, they forbid each other to transmit any biased, slanderous, or defamatory information.

BENIN

DPRK Envoy Comments on Press House Contribution

AB152218 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpts] This afternoon, the Cotonou press house was inaugurated as a token of the friendship and active solidarity between our country and our vanguard party, and the DPRK and its party, the Workers Party of Korea. The press house was solemnly inaugurated and turned over to the Beninese authorities in the presence of an important party and state delegation, the DPRK ambassador to our country, delegations of mass organizations, and of the National News, Advertising, Printing, and Publishing Office, ONEPI. The new press house, which cost 1 billion CFA francs, with the DPRK having contributed half this amount, is located at Cadjenhoun, Cotonou. That amount does not include the cost of ultramodern technical equipment financed entirely by the Koreans.

As the DPRK ambassador stated, this press house is a gift from the great leader Kim Il-song to our people. This gift will also contribute to the just struggle of the Beninese people for the construction of a new, prosperous, and independent society. As the ambassador pointed out, this press house, is above all, a symbol:

[Begin recording] The press house will always be remembered as a symbol of the friendship between Korea and Benin. Oceans and continents lie between our two countries, but their peoples are solidly bound by the same past predicament of oppressed and (?underdeveloped) countries, by their present objectives of independence, sovereignty, and the principle of nonalignment. The friendship and cooperation between our two countries are being strengthened every day. [End recording].

BURKINA FASO

Meeting With Libyan Revolutionary Committee Ends

AB121525 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The working session between the delegation of the Libyan revolutionary committees and that of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] of Burkina Faso ended yesterday evening at the officers mess. For 3 days, the two delegations discussed the possibilities of establishing a dynamic organ of cooperation between the youth of both countries.

Comrade Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the CDR's and leader of the Burkinabe delegation, said after the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Ouedraogo] The purpose of the meeting was to set up an organizational framework which will enable permanent contacts between the Movement of Revolutionary Committees of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the CDR's in Burkina Faso. This structure has been set up and will unify the Libyan-Burkinabe anti-imperialist front in order to acheive the common strategic objective of the people's power in both countries.

[Unidentified reporter] How will this organ function?

[Ouedraogo] It is a joint structure comprising three persons from each side. It will function for 1 year during which it will prepare the draft program which will be implemented after its adoption.

[Reporter] Could you tell us the date and place of the next meeting?

[Ouedraogo] The next meeting will take place in Tripoli probably in December or in January 1986. [End recording]

The leader of the Libyan delegation talked about the state of relations between the youth of both countries, Libya's support for our people, and finally the participation of the Libyan youth in the festivities marking the 2d anniversary of the people's democratic revolution.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified Libyan delegation leader in Arabic followed by translation into French] Our relations are revolutionary because we are fighting against imperialism, reaction, fascim, Zionism, and racism, all of which are enemies of mankind. We have very good relations with the Burkinabe (?people) because we believe that we are engaged in the same struggle. We also believe that the relations existing between the Libyan and Burkinabe revolutionary forces are very good. Our program of work will be devoted to this principle.

[Reporter] Could you specify some of the problems you discussed at the meeting?

[Libyan delegation leader] At the meeting of the revolutionary committees, we discussed problems concerning these movements. But as revolutionaries, we committed ourselves to the cause of freedom [words indistinct]. We encourage the people's committees to take necessary measures to strengthen the struggle for freedom. We visited the headquarters of the (?11th sector) [words indistinct] and we are ready to help them defend this cause. Libya has already given a lot and it is always ready to give more to consolidate the revolutionary struggle in the world.

[Reporter] The last question: Will you inform the Libyan comrades and particularly the Libyan youth about the festivities marking the 2d anniversary of the Burkinabe revolution?

[Libyan delegation leader] As revolutionaries, we took part in the festivities of the 2d anniversary of the revolution because we consider the Burkinabe revolution as our own. The official delegation will inform the popular masses about the (?celebration) in which we took part. [End recording]

The ceremony ended with the meeting of the [word indisitnct] to consolidate the bonds of brotherhood and solidarity in the struggle against imperialism undertaken by the youth of both countries. The Libyan delegation received from the Burkinabe CDR's a [word indistinct] which constitutes the symbol of the CDR's [passage indistinct]. The Libyan delegation left Ouagadougou yesterday evening for Tripoli.

PRC Makes Donation of 2,000 Tons of Corn

AB121623 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] An agreement was signed this morning for the donation of 2,000 tons of corn to the national grains board. These 2,000 tons of corn represent the first consignment of the 8,000 tons of corn offered to our country by the People's Republic of China.

CAPE VERDE

French Parliamentary Delegation Arrives

AB141108 Paris AFP in French 0835 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Praia, 14 Jul (AFP) — A parliamentary delegation of the French-Cape Verdian friendship group, led by Mrs Paulette Nevoux (Socialist MP), arrived in Praia on Saturday for a 1-week official visit to Cape Verde.

During its stay, the delegation is expected to visit projects being carried out within the framework of French-Cape Verdian cooperation as well projects in the fields of industry, animal husbandry, and the fight against drought.

It will also hold talks with members of the Cape Verdian National Assembly as well as with the minister of rural development, Major Joao Pereira Silva, and Jose Brito, secretary of state for cooperation and planning.

GHANA

Delegation Departs for OAU Summit in Addis Ababa

AB151833 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpt] A 3-man government delegation, led by the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, has flown to Ethiopia to attend the OAU summit which begins in Addis Ababa on Thursday.

CDR Delegation Returns From GDR Visit

AB131404 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] A 3-man delegation led by the political counsellor for the economic development of CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], Lieutenant Colonel J.Y. Asase, returned home today after a 10-day visit to the GDR. Col Asase told newsmen that the visit, which was at the invitation of the GDR Government, enabled the delegation to gain an insight into the political administrative machinery of the GDR, from the grass root to the national level. He said the delegation discussed nomination of candidates to the GDR parliament and electioneering procedures. They also visited projects, including a cooperative farm where they were briefed on its operations. Col Asase said the delegation was very much impressed by the efficiency of officials and the absence of waste on the project.

Cuba To Assist Sports Development Program

AB141210 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cuba is to send four experts to Ghana to assist in the country's sports development program. A statement by the Ministry of Youth and Sports said two of them will be attached to the National Sports Council and the others will teach at the Specialists Training College at Winneba for 2 years. It explained that the decision of the Cuban authorities to help Ghana is the outcome of a 2-week tour of that country by the secretary, Mr Amarkai Amarteifio, in fulfillment of protocol agreements between the two countries.

According to the statement, three places will also be reserved at the Cuban Superior Institute of Physical Education for Ghanaian students. Mr Amarteifio took advantage of a pre-protocol agreement between the two countries to order a number of sports equipment, some of which will arrive in Ghana next month.

Commentary on Upcoming Moscow Youth Festival

AB121616 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Moussa al-Fatal commentary]

[Text] From 27 July to 4 Augsut, about 20,000 young people from all parts of the world will engage in lively debates, discussions, and demonstrations on the most topical global issues at the biggest international youth carnival, the 12th world festival of youth and students in Moscow, capital of the Soviet Union. Among the democratic forces expected at the gathering — which has as its theme, for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship — will be 80 young ambassadors from Ghana. At the various semantic centers, forums and clubs, the youth and students of the world will [word indinstinct] the call of progressive forces for global disarmament, detente, and peace. They will, more than ever before, express their total abhorrence and their opposition to oppression and exploitation, be it in the form of colonialism or neocolonialism, racism or fascism, Zionism or apartheid. Also under discussion will be questions of development, a just world economic order, the political, social, and economic rights of young people, and their role in various spheres of society life, not forgetting their cultural emancipation.

Military and reactionary forces caught in the mad obsession to dominate and militarize the world, are progressively pushing mankind to the precipice of a nuclear conflagration. Almost every cent generated by the blood and toil of labor is spent in producing monstrous armaments of mass annihilation, littering the world from earth to space with nuclear warheads at a time when the producers of the world's wealth — the so-called Third World — are languishing in deplorable hunger, disease, ignorance and destitution. Given the antimilitarist and anti-imperialist character of the impending festival, it is to be expected that young representatives from Africa will join their colleagues the world over in condemning imperialist gangsterism in the world. They will join in anti-imperialist solidarity with the struggling peoples of Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. It is worth noting that our young ambassadors are going

into a country which, since October 1917, has been the subject of vilification, blasphemy, and monstrous propaganda by the self-acclaimed civilized society of the world.

If our youth enter Moscow without prejudice and with open eyes and attentive ears, they will be the first to bear testimony to the fact that beyond the mythical iron curtain live a people whose fears, hopes, and aspirations are just like theirs. They will meet a sympathetic and friendly people, a people who in under barely 70 years have been able to transform a backward feudal society into one of the greatest giants in modern history, through hard work, self-reliance, dedication, courage, and love for peace and justice.

All said and done, Ghana has prepared quite well for this festival. It is only hoped that Moscow will not be the final destination of all the efforts. Beyond that goal, we are looking forward to a permanent festival movement in Ghana, a movement that will inculcate in our youth the lofty ideals of the world festival movement, ideals that will put the youth in the right psychological mood for the advancement of the cause of 31 December.

GUINEA

Malian Delegation Arrives, Delivers Message

AB131510 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Excerpts] A Malian delegation led by General Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and minister of state charged with planning, arrived in Conakry this morning. Gen Amadou Baba Diarra is bearer of a message from President Moussa Traore of Mali to his brother and friend General Lansana Conte. The Malian delegation, which will be received by Gen Lansana Conte, will return home at 1500.

IVORY COAST

Foreign Minister Notes Tax Accord With Canada

AB122157 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpts] A cabinet meeting was held this morning from 1000 to 1330 at the presidential palace in Abidjan under the chairmanship of the head of state, His Excellency President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

Following reports read by Simeon Ake, the minister of foreign affairs, the head of state signed a decree ratifying an agreement between the Ivorian Government and the Canadian Government providing for the elimination of double taxation on income and for the prevention of tax evasion. The agreement was signed in Montreal on 16 June 1983.

LIBERIA

All-Party Conference Ends; Communique Issued

AB151902 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The all-party conference with five parties participating has ended in Monrovia with an appeal to the Government of Liberia to reinstate the Writ of Habeas Corpus and a repeal of People's Redemption Council Decree 88-A. According to a joint communique signed at the closing ceremony held today at the proposed Liberian People's Party Headquarters by four political parties — the Unity Party, Liberia Action Party, Liberian People's Party, and the United People's Party — the parties appealed to the government to set free all political prisoners, including the students detained in Belle Yeallah and other places.

The communique also appealed to appropriate authorities to remove all political, legal, financial, and administrative barriers that are hindering the normal formation of political parties. They also appealed to the government for local authorities, public corporations and the central government to accord all registered political parties equal access to all public facilities and services that are owned, operated, or controlled by the government, such as the newspapers, radio and television, police and Army bands, public transporation, town or city halls and conference centers, among others. The communique also called for equal protection and courtesy to all political parties. It said unemployment of citizens should not be threatened or detained [as heard] by virtue of the political affiliation and that those who have been victimized by dismissals should be reinstated.

People's Party Asks for Registration Certificate

AB151930 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The organizing committee of the proposed Liberian People's Party, LPP, has called on the Special Elections Commission [Secom] to hand over their certificate, without delay as it has met all requirements in keeping with the commission's guidelines and elections laws. At a press conference today held at the proposed LPP's Headquarters on (Singor) Old Road, the co-chariman of the proposed party, Dusty Wolokollie, read a statement in which LPP said it was the belief of all well-meaning Liberian patriots that Secom would fully meet its permanent role of a guardian and impartial reference in the long-awaited exercise.

But with past experiences and the other revealing events, the statement continued, one is bound to be seriously suspicious of Secom's commitment to accord equal treatment to all political parties. It said the exclusion from the forthcoming elections of any of the political parties that have met the registration requirements of Secom would be viewed by the Liberian people as most unfair and only intended to deny the participation of the significant majority of the Liberian people in the political process. The statement added that the forthcoming elections may be considered a direct replica of Liberia's extensively rigged elections of 1927 [as received].

Touching on difficulties of the proposed LPP, the statement mentioned the banning of its chairman, Dr Amos Sawyer, the arrest and detention of some of its members without charge, and the alleged disapperance of Mr Tom Kamara, LPP's director of public affairs. The LPP statement also noted that since the ban was lifted on political activities, several things have been happening in the country, adding, never did we think we would see the day when those who advocated for change in the past would be castigated as unpatriotic, undemocratic, and unfit for participation in the new political process while those who necessitated the change by their acts are now said to be democratic and fit for public office.

Former Minister Discusses Upcoming Elections

AB141358 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1200 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Former Information Minister El Hadj David Koroma has urged Liberians to exercise the highest level of individual and collective maturity as the political wind of change sweeps across the nation. He stressed that Liberians more than ever before needed to exercise unity, peace, and unselfishness while remaining true to ourselves and to God.

Mr Koroma, who is the director general of the Institute for Strategiec Studies in Monrovia, was speaking Friday at the Monrovia City Hall at the installation program of the Lofa University Students Association.

He said the present position in which Liberia finds itself may be just another dream but whether we accept it or not, Liberia is at its most politically critical point. He said contrary to the concept and use of the words: return to genuine civilian democratic rule, Liberia is for the first time endeavoring to establish a genuinely democratic rule. Mr Koroma also pointed out that even though there were elections in the early history of the country, no true democrat can consider the process as being democratic when such political exercises conceptually and politically excluded about 97 percent of the population. He, however, emphasized that Liberians have the opportunity to demonstrate to the world for the second time its uniqueness in African history.

MALI

MAP Details Polisario Recruitment of Nationals

LD121611 Rabat MAP in English 1250 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Paris, July 12. (MAP) - "The Polisario" is enrolling an increasing number of Malians of Moorish type and Bamako is seriously worried by these enrollments as these elements can one day by used against the Malian central power, *"TELEX CON FIDENTIEL"*, a publication of *"JUNE AFRIQUE"* groupe reported.

"Algerian-Malian relations seem to be going through a phase of uncertainty", *"TELEX CONFIDENTIEL"* wrote adding that while Algeria has exerted a real forcing so that Mali be part of its sphere of political and economic influence, Bamako does not want to privelege exclusive friendships with a powerful neighboring country.

"Besides," the publication added, "Mali is becoming seriously worried by the strengthening of 'the Polisario' (an Algerian-backed guerrilla movement fighting Morocco for control over the former Spanish Sahara) by Malian elements. In fact, the 'Polisario' does no longer enlist Saharans native of the former Spanish colony, and finds it more and more difficult to enlist Mauritanians. It however took advantage of the effects of drought to enroll thousands of Malians from the northern zones of the country."

An homogenous force of Malian origin is thus becoming set up within "the Polisario".

"Now, as the [word indistinct] Army is more and more excluded from the former Western Sahara — the defence walls edified by Moroccan having proved to be realily efficient — Bamako is worried that one day this force be used, directly or indirectly, against the Malian central power, this worry is intensified as the 'Polisario' seems to be better equipped than the Malian regular army", *"TELEX CONFIDENTIEL"* concluded.

NIGERIA

Protest Made to Ivory Coast Over Soccer Incident

AB152201 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Nigeria has lodged a firm protest to the authorities in Ivory Coast against yesterday's football hooliganism in the Ivorian capital, Abidjan, during the WAFU [West African Football Union] Cup match between Shooting Stars of Nigeria and Africa Sports of Ivory Coast. The match was abandoned after about 23 minutes when Ivorian soccer fans invaded the pitch and launched attacks on Nigerian players. A news agency report from Abidjan this evening says that the hooliganism has been carried to the homes of Nigerian residents in the Ivorian capital. Many Nigerians were said to have been chased out of their homes while their belongings were looted. The correspondent says that a more disturbing aspect is that the police of Ivory Coast participated in the brutalization of members of the Nigerian club side whom they were supposed to have protected. It is also said the Africa Sports of Ivory Coast have been declared not only winners of yesterday's match but also qualified to go to the final. Although they scored a goal before the abandonment of yesterday's match, the Africa Sports had earlier been defeated 2-0 in the first leg in Nigeria.

GUARDIAN Condemns U.S. Policy in World Bank

AB121010 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 12 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "The World Bank, Debts and Politics," the *GUARDIAN* recalls numerous assistance which the World Bank is giving to developing countries. But it does not

endorse the protectionist measures adopted by developed countries against the manufactured and industrial products of the Third World countries. Continues the paper: The bank takes decisions on the basis of (?weight of) debts. It notes that America has a massive voting power which it uses crudely to terrorize and coerce the developing world. In the opinion of the *GUARDIAN*, America is politicizing debts and seriously introducing ideological politics into the affairs of the World Bank. This, it says, signals disaster for the world.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Leaves for Gabon State Visit

AB151320 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The head of state is on his way to Libreville. President Abdou Diouf, who left Dakar late this morning, is to pay a working visit to Gabon during which he will hold discussions with his Gabonese counterpart, El Hadj Omar Bongo. From Libreville, the head of state will go to Addis Ababa where he will take part in the OAU summit which opens on Thursday in the Ethiopian capital.

SIERRA LEONE

Government Appoints Koroma New Foreign Minister

AB152048 Paris AFP in French 1747 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Freetown, 15 Jul (AFP) — Abdul Karim Koroma, up till now resident minister of Sierra Leone's northern province, has been appointed minister of foreign affairs to replace Sheka Kanu following a decision on Saturday by the Freetwon Court of Appeals to withdraw the latter's seat in parliament, it was learned here today from an official source. Mr Koroma is 40 years old.

It will be recalled that the decision of the Freetown Court of Appeals resulted from a request by Mr Kanu's opponent to nullify his victory in the May 1982 general elections on charges of irregularities in the polling.

Conference of 'Paramount Chiefs' Held in Bo

AB160830 Paris AFP in English 0722 GMT Jul 85

[Text] Freetown, July 16 (AFP) — A conference of paramount chiefs over the weekend in Bo, 150 miles (240 km) from here, has given the latest indication that President Siaka Stevens is going to give up office after his extended term ends by October, political analysts in Sierra Leone said.

Addressing the conference, President Stevens said the August 1-4 national delegates' conference would decide on "someone who will be the sole candidate for the presidency". He stressed the need for the chiefs to "think seriously about the choice of a candidate to be put forward" at the delegates' conference.

All indications now are that President Steven's successor will be the 48-year-old head of the country's Armed Forces, Major General Joseph Saidu Momoh, who was on the president's entourage at the paramount chiefs' conference.

Gen Momoh's candidature has for the past three weeks been projected by the *NEW CITIZEN* newspaper, which is known to reflect official views on issues of public concern. The paper said in its latest article on the succession issue that "the greatest fear is that the topmost of the present political hierarchy already belong to political factions that may rock the very fragile national stability. That happens to be the main reason why a good number of Sierra Leoneans are now opting for the compromise candidature of a military officer who has served his country well in a manner devoid of partisanship...."

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims Attack on Railroads, Cuban Barracks

PA161236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0814 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Lisbon, 16 Jul (EFE) — The antigovernment National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) today in Lisbon claimed responsibility for attacks on the Benguela railroad tracks and the barracks of Cuban militarymen in the city of Caama, in central province of Huambo.

In a communique UNITA states that in this action its commandos killed 15 govermment soldiers and 5 Cubans.

In the simultaneous attack on the Caama railroad station, the forces of Jonas Savimbi also claimed reponsibility for the destruction of three locomotives, one telephone switching station, and an electrical plant.

The Jonas Savimbi movement also claimed responsibility for the destruction of a power plant in the province of Bie and the attack on the train from Sandande to Lewa, where the locomotive and 15 cars, carrying war materiel, food, and fuel, were destroyed.

In addition, a MIG-21 fighter that took off from the Luena Airport to protect the convoy was shot down by the UNITA forces. According to the communique, which does not give a date for this action, the MIG pilot was killed.

Security Forces Kill 156 UNITA Members

MB122000 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Angolan defense and security forces killed 156 UNITA bandits and captured another 27 in military operations launched in Cuando Cubango, Cunene, and Moxico Provinces. According to an official source cited by ANGOP, the operations were launched from 1 to 11 July, and resulted in the capture of 106 weapons and a large quantity of war materiel, mostly of South African origin. In those operations the Angolan defense and security forces released 282 civilians from the yoke of the puppets and returned to the peasants 30 heads of cattle that the bandits had stolen from them.

ANGOP has also learned that all elements of the UNITA puppet group have surrendered voluntarily to the Angolan authorities with the weapons that they were carrying.

MOZAMBIQUE

Minister Inspects PRC, DPRK Cooperation Projects

MB141124 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Armando Guebuza, minister in the Presidency, has been in Pemba City since last Friday on a working visit to Cabo Delgado Province.

Armando Guebuza is in Cabo Delgado to observe the implementation of Mozambique's joint projects with the PRC and the DPRK. Mozambique maintains health cooperation ties with the PRC. The Pemba provincial hospital in Cabo Delgado Province has received technical assistance from the PRC.

Cooperation with the DPRK centers on irrigation projects, namely on the plantations of Nguri and Chipende, where agricultural work is normally carried out in irrigated ares.

Yesterday, Minister in the Presidency Armando Guebuza visited the Texmanta enterprise.

UK Ambassador Reveals Grant of Military Aid

AB051200 Dakar PANA in English 0954 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Maputo, 5 July (AIM/PANA) — The British ambassador to Mozambique, Eric Vines, has revealed that his government will grant military aid worth 650,000 U.S. dollars to the Mozambican Army.

Speaking in an interview with the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY (AIM), Mr Vines said that a British officer would travel to Zimbabwe and Mozambique in August to discuss the details of the assistance. Mr Vines said that a training camp has been chosen in the Inyanga Mountains in eastern Zimbabwe, near the Mozambican border. Six British military instructors are to provide courses there for officers and sergeants of the Mozambican Armed Forces. They will also provide radios and uniforms.

The Mozambican authorities have not yet confirmed this offer of aid.

Since last year two Mozambican officers have been attending courses at the British Military Academy at Sandhurst. Military cooperation between the two countries was first discussed in November 1982 when the Mozambican defence minister, General Alberto Chipande, made an official visit to Britain.

NAMIBIA

Special Police Unit Kills SWAPO 'Insurgents'

MB160824 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0813 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Windhoek, July 16, SAPA — Ten SWAPO insurgents were killed by SWA/Namibia's special police counter-insurgency unit, "Koevoet," over the weekend in the northern part of the territory, police confirmed in Windhoek today.

A 27-year-old special constable, whose name would not be released for security reasons, had died of injuries he sustained when he detonated an anti-personel landmine during the operation.

"Ten SWAPO terrorists were eliminated in a number of contacts in Owamboland over the weekend, and a quantity of arms and ammunition of Russian origin were seized," a police spokesman said.

This brings the total number of SWAPO insurgents killed so far this year to over 100, with "Koevoet" being responsible for about 75 percent of the deaths.

Further on Former SWAPO Official's Remarks

MB121033 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1017 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Windhoek, July 12, SAPA — A former SWAPO vice-president said today the organisation pretended to represent all SWA/Namibians in order to gain international recognition.

"SWAPO is 95 percent Owambo, and it wants to keep it that way," Mr Mishake Myongo, a former top lieutenant of the organisation's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, told a press conference in Windhoek. He was vice-president of the organisation in 1978 and 1979 but broke away to return to his Caprivi National Union (CANU). This resulted in his detention for a period in Senegal, West Africa.

Mr Myongo and three of his followers returned to SWA/Namibia from Zambia recently to take up the territory's standing amnesty offer, and was released from 30 days compulsory custoday in Kutima Mulilo, Caprivi, on Tuesday. The conditions of the amnesty — for members of "terorist" organisations wanting to return to SWA/Namibia — are that violence as a means of achieving political change must be unconditionally renounced.

The press conference was organised by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the major political grouping in SWA/Namibia's new transitional government of national unity, which has been internationally rejected.

Answering a question, Mr Myongo said he had reached one of the highest levels in SWAPO during his 16 years with the organisation and, though he had experienced some "rough years," he had continued for the sake of "the liberation struggle."

"I was told, in my face, that I was not a Namibian but a Caprivian. SWAPO is 95 percent Owambo and they want to keep it that way." The Owambo tribe is concentrated in Owamboland, along the territory's northern border with Angola, where the insurgency war is at its hottest.

Mr Myongo said he believed SWAPO was "putting up a posture — for international recognition — that they stand for all Namibians." He compared the situation to that of Zimbabwe, where the ruling Shona tribe of the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is at loggerheads with the smaller Matabele tribe.

Asked if he was intending to participate in the Multiparty Conference attempt to reach an internationally-acceptable constitutional settlement for SWA/Namibia, he said he was out of touch with the latest political developments in the territory and had come to Windhoek to assess the situation. "Once we have an understanding of the objectives, we will be able to make up our minds."

SOUTH AFRICA

Netherlands Delivers Ultimatum to Pretoria

MB161140 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1136 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The Hague, Jul 16, SAPA The Netherlands Government will recall its ambassador in Pretoria unless the South African Government meets its demands for the return of Mr Klaas de Jonge within 48 hours, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in the house today.

The spokesman, Mr Jan Jonker-Roelants, said at a press conference today that the Netherland's ambassador to South Africa, Mr Hugo Carsten, had relayed the ultimatum to the South African Government this morning.

The first secretary at the SA Embassy in The Hague, Mr Isak Heath, said the ambassador, Mr David Louw, had no comment to make on the ultimatum at this stage.

It is believed in diplomatic circles that if Mr Carsten is recalled to The Hague, the odds are the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, will recall Mr Louw to Pretoria.

The 48-hour period during which The Hague expects Mr De Jonge to be delivered to its Pretoria Embassy started with Mr Carsten's visit today to the Foreign Ministry in Pretoria to deliver the ultimatum.

Mr Jonker-Roelant's press conference was interrupted by a telephone call from the Pretoria embassy at around midday, and Dutch journalists speculated that it was Mr Cartsen calling to confirm mission accomplished."

Botha To Give 'Urgent' Attention to HSRC Report

MB160809 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says the government will give urgent attention to the practical content of the Human Sciences Research Council, HSRC, report on intergroup relations in South Africa, but that one should not expect a reply within weeks. The inquiry by the HSRC took 4 years to complete. President Botha, who was opening the annual congress of the Afrikaans Student Union at Stellenbosch, said whether or not one agrees with the report, it was a clear reaffirmation of the government viewpoint that the road of cooperative coexistence between all population groups will lead to a peaceful and prosperous South Africa.

President Botha said a weakness in the report was that certain recommendations were in the form of guidelines, rather than practical suggestions, because various aspects of the report had been widely interpreted as criticism of the basis of government policy. Mr Botha said he could not agree with the report's continual emphasis that government policy since 1948 was to blame for the serious problems surrounding the relations problem in South Africa. The state president said this had created the

impression that the national government and Afrikaner nationalism were the creators of the separateness, which formed the basis of a political solution for a multiracial South Africa in 1948.

President Botha said the fact was that the basis of the apartheid policy had been laid before 1910 by the South African Native Affairs Commission instituted by Lord Milner in 1903. The Afrikaner and the National Party gave a name to this approach, but they were definitely not initiators of the idea or the only ones to implement it. He said if there was anything regretable in the past or which carried guilt, then it was the reality of South Africa's diversity of peoples. President Botha said he was tired of always hearing how guilty the Afrikaner was.

Government Urged To Clarify Aims of Reform
MB151035 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1033 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Stellenbosch, July 15, SAPA — It was the responsibility of the government to remove all doubts over the aims of reform, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said in Stellenbosch today.

Speaking at the annual congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond, he said the government had the "unavoidable responsibility" of providing an answer to the question: "Where are we going?" Thus far it had created more confusion than clarity over this issue.

It was a "futile game" to argue over whether (imprisoned ANC leader Nelson) Mandela was more important than Chief (Gatsha) Buthelezi or vice versa, or whether the ANC, the United Democratic Front, Inkatha, Azanian People's Organizatvn or black trade unions should be recognised for the process of negotiation or not.

A climate had to be created in which it was clear that any form of terror and violence was increasingly reprehensible when seen against the opportunities that had been created for peaceful negotiation, he said.

"Once these circumstances exist, the government must clearly state that it is prepared to negotiate with anyone who is prepared to bargain peacefully. Those who then refuse will stand condemned by their own unreasonableness.

"It is for this reason that the unconditional release of someone like Nelson Mandela is necessary in the process of negotiation — not as a sign of weakness or surrender, but to place the responsibility of negotiation politics squarely on his shoulders and those like him.

"It does not help for a government to draw up a list of those with which it is going to negotiate or not — the so-called goodies and baddies. It must be made clear that all meaningful interest groups are free to take part and that those, who under these most optimum circumstances are not prepared to do so, will have to bear the consequences," Dr Slabbert said.

Dr Slabbert said nothing was a greater threat to the protection of minorities than attempts to entrench race and ethnic groups in a new constitutional dispensation.

This was one of the fundamental shortcomings of the government's constitutional reforms, both in the tricameral parliament as well as in the most recent constitutional initiatives between black and white.

"If race and ethnic groups, as defined in law by the government, must form the foundations of a new constitutional dispensation for South Africa, the vision of a future of siege and conflict will become reality."

The key question that had to be asked was how one could move away from one form of racial domination without replacing it with another, and without this transition itself collapsing in anarchy and chaos.

The positive answer to this question was that there was no final blueprint for negotiation and dialogue, no one-sided formula or plan. Reform remained the most important goal and the maintenance of stability should always remain secondary to that aim.

"The test for successful reform is not fine words or fine promises, but the degree of cooperation that exists in the community."

In order to create a climate for negotiation, points of friction such as influx control should be abolished. The security forces should act in such a way that the goals of reform were strengthened and not contradicted, Dr Slabbert said.

Government Offers To Assist African Aid Fund
MB080647 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The newsagency AFP reports that South Africa has asked to contribute to the World Bank's special aid fund for Africa. According to the newsagency, the bank is considering South Africa's request.

The special fund for Africa was established at the beginning of the month, with initial contributions of about 400 million rands. Its purpose is to provide additional resources for countries engaged in economic reform programs. According to AFP, these countries will reject South Africa's aid because of its internal policies. South Africa is a member of the World Bank and the IMF, and contributes to the financing of the International Development Association, the bank's soft loan affiliate.

Commentary Discusses Possible U.S. Sanctions
MB121106 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "American Sanctions Legislation"]

[Text] Now that the American Senate has passed a bill providing for punitive economic action against South Africa, it is necessary to take stock of where that leaves this country. Presumably the

Senate bill, or some version of it, will be the one finally passed by the joint committees of the Houses of Congress. A much harsher one passed by the Representatives had been firmly rejected by most senators. The general feeling in Washington is also that President Reagan is not likely to veto it inspite of his opposition to any such measures, because of the strong bipartisan support in Congress.

No hostile action, however mild, that is initiated by the most powerful country in the world can be shrugged off. It must cause some degree of cooling of relations and suspicions about the motives and cooperative commitments. At the same time, however, it is all too easy to allow such (?concerns) to distort perspectives on the practical effects of this kind of action. Certainly, in an economic sense, the results of the Senate bill will be negative. Banning bank loans and computer sales to the South African [word indistinct] merely provides a more accessible market in this country to European and Japanese (?investors). Not even the sponsors of the bill deny that they will step smartly into any gap created by America. Making compliance with the Sullivan code compulsory will no doubt be a nuisance for those American companies that are not yet signatories to the code. There have been complaints about arbitrariness in some of its provisions and in the method of (?grading), but it will be no more than that.

As for the requirement that the president should consider applying stricter measures if there has been no progress in reform after 18 months, Mr Reagan will find what he has already found and acknowledged. As his secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, put it early this year, South Africa has changed more in the past 5 years than it did in the previous 50. What is more, this bill, or any other punitive measures that might emerge as legislation in any foreign country, will have no effect politically. Neither South Africa's present policies, nor the direction, tempo, or manner in which the reform program has been implemented, will be influenced. This has been said often enough, but it bears repeating. Political actions in this country are determined by its own needs as perceived by its own people. That any sanctions measure will be politically ineffectual has been made clear by South African Government and opposition politicians, as well as by spokesmen for the American administration. It has been pointed out by members of the American Senate and House of Representatives, where even the chief campaigners now talk not of forcing change, but of rather sending some sort of signal to this country about their feelings.

Of course, such measures are always harder to revoke than to pass as legislation, and they tend to form a new more hostile base on which campaigners build their demands for further punitive action. That danger should not be minimized, and it is why every move against this country, however small, should be resisted. But it should be kept in perspective.

Afrikaner Group Rejects Ties With Federation

MB121444 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The decision by the executive of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereeniginge [FAK — Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Unions] not to affiliate itself with the Afrikaner Volkswag, [AV — Afrikaner National Guard] was taken to prevent a large-scale split in the FAK.

This explanation was given this morning by the vice chairman of the FAK, Mr Hendrik Sloet, when the exclusion of the AV was brought up at the annual meeting in Bloemfontein.

Mr Sloet said the problem facing the Executive was that it had to take a decision which would cause the FAK the least harm. It had to be decided whether the AV's affiliation would lead to a division in the FAK or not.

Mr Sloet said members could propose a motion of no confidence in the Executive if they were unhappy with the decisi[illegible] There was no further dicusssion on the matter.

An effort by supporters of the AV to bring up the issue of its exclusion from the FAK was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The election of three Executive Committee members this morning led to the elimination of candidates known to have right-wing political convictions.

The three new Executive Committee members are Mr Hendrik Sloet of Pretoria, who was reelected, Prof J.A. Senekal of the Free State University, and the Reverend Heno Kronje of the NGK [Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk, Dutch Reformed Church].

The two defeated candidates were Prof Marius Swart of the University of Port Elizabeth and Prof Koos Lombaard of Free State University, who was a serving member of the Executive until today.

No further details of the voting was announced, except that delegates were overwhelmingly in favor of Mr Sloet, Prof Senekal, and the Reverend Kronje.

The FAK also expressed serious concern regarding the disappearance of the English and Afrikaans radio services in their present form, and undertook to pursue the matter at the highest level.

The organization also expressed its appreciation of the role which the SABC had played since its inception in the formation and development of the Afrikaner culture. Appreciation was also conveyed for the equal time allocated to Afrikaans and English on TV-1, but TV-4 was criticized for the predominance of English-language programs.

The FAK says it plans to point out the SABC's responsibilities under the Broadcasting Act in respect of the maintenance of Afrikaner culture.

Police Reject Call To Withdraw From Townships

MB151756 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The South African police say it rejects calls by certain organizations for the withdrawal of the police from black residential areas, and that special police units have been stationed in

the strife-torn East Rand townships to protect residents. A police spokesman in Duduza near Nigel says strong action is being taken against those who threaten the lives of law-abiding citizens and their property. He points out that several people who have been involved in attacks on the homes of policemen have been shot dead. More than policemen's homes on the East Rand have been gutted in the past few months.

The spokesman says organizations such as Cosas [Congress of South African Students] and the UDF [United Democratic Front] are trying to create a distorted image of police action in the townships, with the aim of breaking down the morale of the police and causing chaos. He says there have been regular attempts by radical organizations to take over control in unrest areas, and that that is the reason for the pressure on the security forces to withdraw. The spokesman points out, however, that the police are well equipped to maintain law and order.

Langa Shootings Referred to Attorney General

MB161057 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1052 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Port Elizabeth, July 16, SAPA — All dockets relating to the Langa shootings near Uitenhage on March 21, in which 20 people died, are to be referred to the attorney-general [AG] of the eastern Cape for his decision. This was confirmed in Port Elizabeth today by the deputy A-G in the eastern Cape, Mr P.J. Strauss, who said the instruction covered criminal charges, inquests and civil claims. Mr Strauss said the senior prosecutors at Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth had been instructed accordingly to submit all dockets arising from the Langa incident. Charges of public violence against 31 people, 21 of whom were wounded in the Langa shooting, have also been referred to the A-G.

He said all dockets in which people "died in the hands of the police" were submitted to the A-G for his decision. This included a docket arising from the death of 12-year-old Johannes Spogter after being arrested by police nearly two weeks ago, following a demonstration involving about 150 youths in Steytlerville. Mr Strauss said the A-G had not yet received the docket arising from the death of the youth and pointed out that it could take up to three months for the investigating officer to submit a docket. He said investigating officers were having difficulties obtaining statements from black witnesses in the unrest situation.

BEELD Discusses Need For 'Political' Solutions

MB150732 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 4 Jul 85 p 8

["Political Beeld" column by Piet Muller: "If the Politicians Fail, the Gunmen Move In"]

[Text] Violence is increasingly being viewed as an acceptable means of bringing about the desired changes in South Africa. That is the only conclusion a person can reach while looking at the events of the past 10 months. This is apparent not only with the colored, among whom the violent option is gaining popularity. Nor does it seem that the climate of violence is going to cool down to any significant degree. At least, not until political reform has been completed. In its report on intergroup relations, the Human Sciences Research Council warns that violence is inclined to go hand in hand with reform: reform raises people's expectations, and these expectations have a way of overtaking the rate at which reform can be carried through.

For any government, this is an unenviable position to be in; on the one hand, reform has to be maintained to prevent the country going up in flames, while on the other hand the reforms themselves are inclined to unleash further violence.

Indeed, the time has come for South Africa's leaders — and this specifically includes church leaders — to realize that every one has a mutual responsibility to ensure that a new and acceptable South Africa is created, without the country degenerating into that kind of senseless anarchy which these days is characteristic of Lebanon and Northern Ireland.

It is clear that the reforms have not only divided the whites, but also the Indian and colored communities. Among certain factions real dialogue is no longer even possible.

Among blacks the reforms have caused even greater dissatisfaction, as they feel they have been permanently excluded from the constitutional development taking place. Assassination, arson, and the hurling of hand grenades have become common occurrences in black areas, and decent people fear for their lives.

Since the first murders and incidents of arson took place last year in Sebokeng, the state's security forces have often behaved as though they are convinced that violence is the only answer to violence — until the tragedy at Langa in the eastern Cape.

All of which means that the "informal discussion forum" announced earlier this year by the state president will have a difficult time getting off the ground. Those black leaders who must be consulted often fear that they will be killed if they are involved in open and organized negotiations with the government.

Fortunately, there are indications that these negotiations are taking place at the moment, and in some cases are bearing fruit.

Within the ANC those calling for violence are taking over. The recent announcement that "in future it will be difficult to distinguish between soft and hard terrorist targets" means that the young fire-eaters were the victors at the recent international conference of the ANC in Zambia.

It had been apparent for some time that there was a "generation gap" developing between the older leadership corps and their fiery young recruits. There were signs that an influential group within the leadership was prepared to stand firm against the organizations's communist sponsors, and would choose to negotiate with South Africa.

As this group has so far been unable to produce any evidence of success, its wings were clipped at the conference. The young fire-eaters took over and they are calling for vengeance and even more violence.

This group was formed from among the thousands of young

people who fled from Soweto after the 1976 unrest to join the ANC.

Even among white strategists there is an influential group which believes that fire can only be fought with fire, and that "one does not speak with the enemy while he is on the run". As though South Africa's complicated problems can be reduced to "friend" and "enemy".

One would have thought that church leaders would play a part in creating a more just and relaxed society, but from this quarter, more often than not, no real contribution is forthcoming.

The Afrikaans churches have long abdicated their responsibility, and their unwillingness to reach out to other groups is expressed in the words of the moderator of the general synod of the Dutch Reformed Church: The church is "busy with its own people" in the congregation.

Now the member-churches of the South African Council of Churches have also disqualified themselves. They shun reconciliation and hesitate even to give "legitimacy" to the government by negotiating with it.

In the words of Dr Allan Boesak: "The whites must first suffer before we will be prepared to grant forgiveness ... they must put their lives where their mounths are".

This underlines just how daunting the responsibility in that rests on the shoulders of the politicians: if they fail, the gunmen and the tyrants move in.

ANC Welcomes Canadian Restrictions on Trade

MB131235 Harare Voice of Namibia in English
1900 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Lusaka — The ANC of South Africa has praised the Government of Canada for its decision to restrict commercial relations with the Pretoria apartheid regime.

In a statement issued in Lusaka, the ANC's secretary general, Comrade Alfred Nzo, said that the ANC welcomes the decision as the first step by Canada to cut trade [word indistinct] with an investment in South Africa. He said the ANC looked with satisfaction the decision by Canada to cancel contracts for the refinement of Namibian uranium by Canadian companies.

Recently, the Canadian Government announced several measures it will take against the continous repression in South Africa. (?The first thing that happened) was an arms embargo. A policy statement issued by Canada's foreign minister, Mr Joe Clark, lists the scrapping of a double tax agreement between the two countries and an export incentives for Candadian business, stricter guidelines on the enforcement of the Gleneagles sports boycott, and a possible ban on Krugerrands sales.

The statement said Canada will also expand its program of educating South African blacks.

ZAMBIA

Czechoslovak Party Member Arrives for Visit

MB160626 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The United National Independence Party has signed a protocol of cooperation with the CPSU and the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] for a further 2 years. Member of the Central Committee Elijah Mudenda said this on arrival from Moscow at Lusaka International Airport. Mr Mudenda said that the signing of the cooperation agreement will further strengthen the friendly ties that exist among Zambia, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia. Mr Mudenda, who led a 5-man party delegation on a month study tour of projects in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, said the protocol cooperation had enabled a large number of Zambians to study science and technology in the two countries.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Announces New Cabinet; No 'Major Changes'

MB151847 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has announced the new cabinet, without major changes to the previous one. The Ministries of Agriculture, and of Lands and Rural Development, have been merged into one ministry, now known as agriculture, lands, and rural resettlement, under Comrade Moven Mahachi.

Senator Denis Norman has been dropped from the cabinet. The prime minister explained that this is because white farmers did not appreciate the marvelous work Mr Denis Norman was doing, as was shown by voting for the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe. Comrade Mugabe said by voting for Ian Smith [word indistinct] of Zimbabwe, white farmers did not appreciate the special treatment the government has been giving them (?to have been) represented in government by Senator Norman.

Other changes in the cabinet (?affected) Comrade Enos Chikowore and Comrade Simbi Mubako, who have [words indistinct]. The newcomers to the cabinet are Comrade David Karimanzira, now minister of youth, sport, and culture, and Mrs Amina Hughes, who now becomes deputy minister of transport.

The full list of the new cabinet is as follows: Deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda; minister of state for political affairs and coordination of cooperatives, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo; home affairs, Comrade Enos Nkala; transport, Comrade Herbet Ushewomunze; education, Comrade Dzingai Mutumbuka; minister of state for defense, Comrade Ernest Kadungure; minister of state for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa.

The Ministry of Women's Affairs and Community Development is now under the prime minister's office with Comrade Teurai Ropa Nhongo as minister of state; in health, Comrade Sidney

Sekeramayi; information, posts, telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira; foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende; finance, economic planning and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero; public service, Mr Chris Andersen; industry and technology, Comrade Calistus Ndlovu; energy, water resources, and development, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai; trade and commerce, Comrade Oliver Munyaradzi; agriculture, lands, and rural resettlement, Comrade Moven Mahachi; mines, Comrade Richard Hove; local government, rural and urban development, Comrade Enos Chikowore, who also coordinates with rural development, reporting to the Ministry of Political Affairs.

Justice, legal, and parliamentary affairs, Comrade Edson Zvobgo; labor, manpower planning, and social welfare, Comrade Frederick Shava; natural resources and tourism, Comrade Victoria Chitepo; national supplies, Comrade Simbi Mubako; public and national housing, Comrade Simbarashe Mumbengegwi; youth, sport, and culture, Comrade David Karimanzira.

The deputy ministers are as follows: Local government, rural and urban development, Comrade (George Chinengundu); education, Comrade Joseph Culverwell; trade and commerce, Comrade (Chegegai Kanyangai); finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade (Nelson Manyanga); labor, manpower planning, and social welfare, Comrade Alexio Mudzingwa; public construction and national housing, Comrade Robert Marere; youth, sport, and culture, Comrade Amos Midzi; land, agriculture, and rural resettlement, Comrade Swithun Mombeshora; information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Naomi Nhiwatiwa; health, Comrade Edward Pswarayi; and transport, Comrade Amina Hughes.

Mugabe Comments on 1-Party State, Whites

MB160540 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] In "Spotlight Southern Africa" today, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe spells out his plan:

[Begin Mugabe recording] We believe in that philosophy: We are one family, one country with one nation, one government. And so we must have one party. It's that simple. To us, there is no philosophical problem. Others have philosophical problems about it, but certainly we don't have any. No qualms about it. It is the right thing to do if you are one. This is it. [End recording]

Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF party won the recent elections in Zimbabwe with an increased majority in parliament. After the victory, Robert Mugabe spoke to reporters at a press conference in Harare. Before answering questions the Zimbabwean leader made a brief statement in which he gave some broad outlines of his plans for the next 5 years:

[Begin Mugabe recording] This is a mandate for us to unite our people. We believe in the inexorable law of unity: You must be united or else you can be divided and perish. And so, we shall be working toward uniting our people under one political umbrella. This is a must with us and that objective has to be fulfilled within the next term of our life that we have been given by the people. Then secondly, the mandate also means that the party must implement its policy, and the cardinal ideology to the policies of the party is socialism and hence there is going to be an intensification of socialist programs. We will make a much more meaningful thrust in the socialist direction toward the attainment of people-oriented goals. Then thirdly — and this has now to do with creating the necessary environment that will yield the unity I have made reference to — we have to ensure that our society is rid of those undesirable elements whose old attitudes militate against the attainment of unity. And I have here, on the one hand, the racial attitudes of the whites and those whites who have not accepted the reality of a political order in which the Africans set the pace. They have to leave the country. And on the other, we have also among the Africans within some groups machinations taking place to organize counterrevolutionary activities, as well as the cause of the dissident elements in Matabeleland, and these machinations have certainly to stop. Those responsible for them will have no one to blame but themselves when the hand of the law — of our law and order — exercises itself over them. In other words, ZAPU, which is responsible for the dissidents in Matabeleland, will have to do quite a lot to ensure that the incidents of robbery, murders and assassination, victimization, harassment taking place in Matabeleland is brought to an end.

We cannot have a party which on the one hand pretends to be democratic and wants to enjoy that advantage and privilege deriving from our democratic society. The party which pretends to be democratic when on the other hand it is nurturing and sponsoring dissident activity and therefore vitiating law and order, the security of the country and the progress that we are trying to achieve through various programs aimed at uplifting the lot of our people, especially those in the rural areas. Well, that is the first you can expect will come from my government over the next 5 years. [End recording]

The first question at the press conference concerned Mr Mugabe's remarks that whites who have not accepted reconciliation could have to leave Zimbabwe. How, he was asked, will the government be able to distinguish between the two groups?

[Begin Mugabe recording] Ah, it is very easy. Those who have accepted reconciliation, the new order, prove it with their actions, prove it with how they behave, what they say and the relationship between them and the Africans, between their places of work. It is very clear. We are aware of many places of work where the old order continues to have sway, and where the boss has not changed. We have our ears to hear, our eyes to see and the people cooperate quite actively. [End recording]

Mr Mugabe was then asked about constitutional obstacles to some of his objectives concerning the creation of a 1-party state and the removal of reserved seats for whites in parliament. Was he planning changes in the Constitution, a reporter from *THE WASHINGTON POST* asked?

[Begin Mugabe recording] We must work toward change, change of the Constitution in regard to those structures or constraints which vitiate the sovereign will of the people. When the Constitution [word indistinct] against the will of the people and it acts as an obstruction, it is no longer an expression of the will of the people. And so the choice must be made whether such a piece of paper is what must be revered, or we must attach greater

importance to the will of the people. Now, we attained independence in 1980, and the fact of independence is the fact of a bestowal of sovereignty upon the people. If the people cannot change a Constitution which is meant to express their will, then there is obviously something wrong with that Constitution, and it cannot be accepted as a valid constitution at all, at least in respect of those aspects which are obstructive and amount to a permanent constraint on the will of the people. You represent *THE WASHINGTON POST*, and you know how the American independence came to them. The American Constitution, I don't think, emanated from London. It was a creation by the people of the United States, and the people of Zimbabwe can very well create their own Constitution. [End recording]

But did Mr Mugabe consider the landslide election victory as a mandate to change the Constitution or would his government now hold a referendum?

[Begin Mugabe recording] We have already had a referendum, and we are not going to be, you know, mobilizing the people to give me another legitimate exercise. The exercise has already been undertaken, and the will of the people is clear. The mandate has been given us, and we will proceed in as proper a manner as possible to effect the necessary changes. Proper means here means, of course, a manner in which acts in agreement with the will of the people as expressed during the election and in the victory that we now enjoy. [End recording]

A reporter noted that there are several parties at the moment in Zimbabwe. How could they be accommodated in a 1-party state. In reply, Mr Mugabe presented the issue in a different way.

[Begin Mugabe recording] How are we going to accommodate the people of Zimbabwe in a 1-party state? That is the question. We are for the unity of the people, and we want them united under a political umbrella. That political umbrella is ZANU, and so we will lay our membership books open for those who want to join us. When the time does come for us to effect a 1-party state, well, we will do so whether these parties still exist or don't exist. In other words, if it is a 1-party state, then that means the other parties will stand invalidated and only one party will remain. [End recording]

Another questioner noted that in the elections Matabeleland Province was out of step with the rest of the country, in that ZANU-PF won no seat there. In the context of Mr Mugabe's stated desire for unity, what did he intend to do about Matabeleland?

[Begin Mugabe recording] It is really a pity that we are talking in terms of Matabeleland and the rest of the country, but really the problem is Nkomo and ZAPU, as I see. Nkomo and ZAPU and the dissidents. Nkomo cannot accept a secondary role in our political order, and so he must organize the people tribally and if they cannot be organized tribally, he must force dissidents on them so that they do his will. We have been discussing this issue with the people of Matabeleland at various levels, meeting them at various levels, and there is no doubt in our mind that it is more the fact of fear, fear of the dissidents, fear of the wrath that might come their way should they be seen to be out of step, and it is more really the cause of that fear we must address than the effects it has on them. In other words, remove the cause and the fear will go, and the people of Matabeleland will behave in the same way as the people elsewhere. They are not strange people. They are not a foreign element. They are part and parcel of our population, and we have interacted with them at various levels, governmental and political, and we are satisfied ourselves that without ZAPU, without the dissident elements, they will fall in line. [End recording]